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BENJ. PETERSON,

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CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

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Words of Wisdom.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(To commemorate the birth-day of Washington, the glorious 22nd of February, we know no better mode than to publish the principal portion of that admirable Farewell Address, written upon taking leave of public life after forty-five years dedicated to the service of his country. What has been said of a certain character in the Bible, might be said perhaps with equal truth of Washington: that "his example was as if it were had inspired at the oracle of God.")

A solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn consideration, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of our hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or enforce the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in the political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings and success.

But these considerations, however powerfully they plead in favor of the connection, are liable, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the same agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand.—Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds in them a hardy and vigilant guard. The East, in like manner, finds in the agriculture, and in the navigation of the South, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other connection with the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with a foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign broils, and exemption from many expenditures, they must otherwise bear; which spring from the neighborhood of insidious and unfriendly greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign broils, and exemption from many expenditures, they must otherwise bear; which spring from the neighborhood of insidious and unfriendly neighbors. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are invited to look for it, and we have it in full view. It is the experience of the present day. But we shall not be left merely to conjecture. The full experience of three hundred years is before us. In the history of our own country, and in that of our own times, it is easy to point out many substantial benefits which have resulted from the union. But a slight attention to the subject will furnish abundant additional illustration. When we survey the wide space from our eastern to our western boundary, and trace the many circumstances of soil, climate, and industry, which diversify its parts, we shall be inclined to conclude that a government for the whole is indispensable. No argument can be required to prove that the parts, connected as they would be by the most intimate relations, and kept together by the same fundamental interests, could not but find in a united government a more commanding motive for the preservation of their union, than in a government of any other description; for in every other part of the country it will be found, that those interests, which, from difference of position, have the most influence upon the sentiments and actions of the people, are perpetually contending with the heterogeneous ones which surround them. Where shall a man be found, who can be conscientiously opposed to the measures of administration, how affecting soever his particular concerns, who does not prefer to see them executed, rather than defeated? Without government, how shall the parts of the whole be preserved from contradictory and conflicting regulations, or how can any order be maintained, unless there be some acknowledged common authority? Without it, what shall secure free communication between the parts, or foster and accelerate improvement in those channels of communication, which are indispensable to the activity of commerce, to the speedy settlement of the wilderness, to the extension of agriculture, to the embellishment of life? Without it, what shall hasten the growth of manufactures, which are equally necessary to national independence and individual convenience? Without it, what must we expect, but that the longer our separation, the more we shall be estranged from each other, having fewer and weaker ties of sympathy, fewer mutual stakes in the pursuits of industry, in the enjoyments of life, in the chances of war, and exposed, in consequence, to all the mischiefs of hostility, and to the broils and wars with which the combinations, rivalships and intrigues of Europe so frequently involve the peace of nations, who have connections with it? Will it be said, that this may be avoided by treaties of commerce? Let the history of the past answer the question. Let the public debts of France and England, of Holland and Germany, of Austria and Prussia, declare the answer. To me it seems unquestionable, that without union, not only all the commercial treaties we could make would be of little avail, but that the genius of revenue would be taught speedily to contrive new burdens on commerce, which would be nearly equivalent to prohibitions. Besides, that the genius of war, always inseparable from the genius of revenue, would be perpetually finding occasions for interruptions of our intercourse, for seizures, for embargoes, for captures and reprisals, which would involve our merchants in ruin, discourage navigation, and beget contests and wars among ourselves.

In the execution of the various powers and trusts, with which you may entrust the general government, it will be found, that there must be a progressive augmentation of expense. It is an error to conclude, that we can always lessen expense by lessening the number of those who are employed in the public service. In many cases, it tends to create unnecessary offices, for the sake of the salaries or the patronage attached to them. In many others, it serves to foment unnecessary expenditures, for the gratification of popular humors. In our country, the number of persons directly employed in the public service is comparatively small. Yet, measured by the proportion between the whole number of the people and the number employed, it will be found considerably greater than in any other country, which has performed as much for the accommodation and security of its citizens. Nor is this all. The tendency of every government is to enlarge the circle of its influence, and to add to the number of its dependants. Hence, in the course of human affairs, governments, which set out with a certain portion of influence, have generally left it behind them. Hence, too, the tendency of every government to enlarge its expenditures. Whether this tendency be the result of the natural progress of human affairs, or of the desire of those who conduct them, to secure the means of doing good, or of the means of personal aggrandizement, it is certain that it exists, and that it is powerful. Whether, then, the number of persons employed, or the expenditures of government, have been increased, or not, it is certain that they have increased, and that they are likely to increase. Hence, the necessity of a vigilant attention to the subject, and of a disposition to diminish, rather than to augment, the number of persons employed, and the expenditures of government.

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Our Portrait Gallery.

WASHINGTON.

Original Sketch.

THE ENTRY OF THE AMERICAN ARMY INTO PUEBLA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MAINE REID.

That a body of fifty thousand men should march across an hundred miles of the enemy's country—across rugged hills and sterile plains, offering but little prospect of supplies, and none, whatever, of the possibility of retreat—alone—and—with a cloud of cavalry hovering on its wings, and another hanging in its rear—that this magnificent force—hardly a day's march from the capital—should leave behind it its fat-famed city rolls out before you like a map. It is indeed a glorious picture, apart from the sacred recollections which hallow the name of this ancient "city of the angels." The eye is struck with the heavy half Moorish style of its architecture—the dusky color of its terraced roofs—the quaint old cupolas of its churches—and above all, towering in the sublimity of their ecclesiastical grandeur, the tall spires of that world renowned Cathedral, that even colossus reared by the hands of man. But for miles upon every side appeared almost desert-like country. Here and there a solitary garden-wound around the low walls of the distant hacienda hall relieved the apparent nakedness of the landscape.

In the far distance rose the Cordillera of the Mexican Andes, and still nearer, the giants, the Popocatepec and the "White Sister," while along the Southern expanse loomed up the Malinche Sierra that forms the boundary between the plain of Puebla and the rich plantations of the tierra caliente.

The East league of the National Road, as you enter the city of Puebla from Amozoc, has been encompassed by a double row of trees, designed for a paseo, and is certainly one of the prettiest in the world. It is broad and level, and serves as a table. A row of small granite pillars running along each side, doubtless intended to support a chain as the limit of pedestrians, forms a very pretty ornament.

Half a mile out, upon this road, is the gorge, and at the end of it as you enter the suburbs the most conspicuous object is the bronze bridge of "Nuestra Senora," (Goodnight.)

On touching this road the American Army was halted, and the General-in-Chief proceeded alone to the gorge to reconnoitre.

This, too, would soon have been stormed, and Malaje would have fallen, and the whole line, for the head being cut off the tail must have died.

This advance on Puebla was a perilous experiment, and its entry, though peaceful, and without opposition, was still a bold one, in a military sense, not less brilliant than if it had been effected amidst the thunders of artillery and the smoke of the dying.

The Occupation of Puebla occurred on the 15th of May, 1847. On the night of the 12th the division of Worth reached Amozoc, a pretty village four leagues from the city, where they halted for the night. On the same night Quitman's brigade, consisting of the Empire and Palmetto regiments, encamped in the pass of the Pilal, four leagues to the rear.

The morning of the 14th rose clear and tranquil. The public authorities of the capital, ignorant of the movements of the army, and therefore unprepared for resistance, were in a state of struggling over the dark crown of the Pilal, when the brigade of Quitman departed from its camp, and filed around the base of the mountain.

The road down Pilal to Amozoc being narrow, and the ground Malpais, and for twenty miles the mountain appears to accompany the road, the formation of the army for the occupation was necessarily limited to the column, and the arms of the service were confined to the duties they were best calculated to perform.

The mountain was one of unusual elevation, and the smoke of the charcoal-burners, as they piled their peaceful avocation among the dark pines of the mountains, rose vertically above the forest, and assembled like a blue column far up into the sky. The shadows were lovely. We had just emerged from the dark pass of the Pilal, and a broad, bright valley lay at our feet. Green fields, bordered with serried fences of the nopal and maguey (the Mexican aloe), and dotted in the midst by grain commenced the reaper—there a clump of wild pepper trees, or a grove of olives, with the fantastic forms of some old dead trees peering out from the dark foliage, and at intervals the spires of a church, or the angels of a convent, lifting the Cross in the resurrectial gaze of many an Aztec decree.

An Old Song broke on the air—marching soldiers emerged from the mountain gorge, every eye was fixed upon them, and every heart beat high. Suddenly a shot from a heavy field piece was fired in our front, and reverberated among the hills with a sullen roar, like distant thunder. Then there was a moment's stillness, and the men sprang to their weapons.

"It is ——— battery—Worth is engaged," shouted half a dozen voices at once.

"Hall!" came from the front, and the white line halted and stood silent and breathless.

"There they go again!" cried some one as the shots from a four gun battery mingled with the rattle of musketry and the smoke of battle.

"Oh, by the powers!" cried an Irish soldier, "we're sorely not going to be kep out as this."

"The divil a fear!" exclaime another,—"for we're sure to be in the thick of it."

General Quitman, at this moment, followed by an Adjutant, dashed past to the front.

The remainder of the line had but to halt and been completed—the train had closed up in the guard, and the order—"Forward—quick time!" once echoed along the lines, and we were again in motion; every eye straining to the front, every heart beating high with excitement. The cannonade still continued. We were too far off to hear the report of musketry.

Presently a dragoon, followed by half a dozen others, came galloping up the road. Their horses are covered with foam.

"It is a retreat!" cries some one.

"We never!" indignantly shout several voices.

The dragoon pulls up his steaming horse and delivers a message to the General. Worth is engaged with Santa Anna! The Mexican had eclustered with four thousand lancers in rear around Amozoc in the night, and attack the small brigade of Lieutenant, with its enormous train in the rear. The firing of artillery continues—the brigade presses forward, full of enthusiasm—the cloud soon becomes a cloud—the sick men seizing their muskets leap from the wagons and rejoin their respective companies—the pallor of disease giving place to the hectic hue of a wild excitement—miles are flung to the rear—an eminence at length is reached, from which the long gray lines of the enemy's lancers are seen scampering off in full flight around the skirts of Malinchi. They had scarcely dared to show themselves within reach of the round shot of Worth's artillery. Disappointment is pictured in every face, which soon gives way to gaiety and good humor, as the two divisions meet after a long separation.

That night this little army of heroes slept securely in the village of Amozoc. Santa Anna had got enough of them, and since Joining to enter the city of Puebla, he passed through its suburbs and threw himself on the defences at San Marcos, on the northeastern of the Rio Frio.

The morning of the 15th re-called its predecessor in brightness and beauty. At early dawn the troops were in motion, and before the sun had fairly risen, the long gray lines of the plain of Amozoc, leaving it to the silent crowd of sallow and apathetic inpeons. A brisk march of a couple of hours, brought us to the hamlet of Acoyete, a miserable village and the last resting point before the towers of Puebla first burst upon the view. They are lost sight of for a mile or two beyond, but on rounding the gorge of a beautiful green hill, the homage suddenly opens, and the whole plain to get into the noble

United States SATURDAY POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

TO POSTMASTERS.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large clubs for the mammoth Post; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will show our Prospectus to some other influential and responsible person who will be willing to do so. We think there need be no great difficulty in getting subscribers to the enlarged paper, as those who will take the trouble to compare it with the other weekly papers, cannot fail to perceive that it outshines all competition. Let it be remembered, also, that *the postage is just the same on a first class paper, as on the meanest and poorest of the small reprints.*

NOTICE.

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post Office, they wish it hereafter sent to.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State as well as of the town in which they live.

Post Masters or others sending for a club, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address when they can do so conveniently.

A NATIONAL ROAD.

Among all the projects that have been suggested to open a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the plan recently advocated by Mr. Benton, in the Senate, appears to us alike the most statesmanlike and the most practicable.

In the first place that communication must be made of right through our own territory. Sooner or later such a road will have to be constructed; our possessions on the Pacific will ere long imperatively require this; and it may as well be commenced now as at a later period.

That the road should be a national work is also evident. In one way or other it will have to be constructed with the resources of the Government, and the Government might as well superintend what it will have in some shape to pay for. Besides, treaties with numerous Indian tribes will have to be made, to either the making or enforcing of which, individuals are not competent.

Mr. Benton's plan proposes to fix the beginning and end of the road. He would have it commence on the Bay of San Francisco, and terminate at St. Louis. A branch of the road to commence in the tide-water region of the Columbia River, and intersect the main road at some suitable point West of the Rocky Mountains.

For the uses of this great Central Road, he proposes that there be reserved a breadth of one mile from the frontier of Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. One track to be laid down at once, the rest of the space to be reserved for what other tracks may be found necessary, and for such other varieties of roads as may hereafter come into use. A margin, at least one hundred feet wide, being forever reserved for a common road for wheel carriages, and horse and foot travellers, free from toll or charge.

He proposes that the said central and branch roads shall be iron railways where practicable and advantageous; macadamized, or otherwise constructed, where railways are not practicable or advantageous. And to defray the expenses of constructing such roads, the bill submitted enacts that seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of the public lands in Oregon and California, and fifty per cent. of the sales of all the other public lands in the Union shall be set apart for this purpose. The bill in question further enacts that military stations shall be established on the line of the said central and branch roads, for their protection and support; and that settlements shall be encouraged at such stations by making donations of land to actual settlers.

Such are the main features of this gigantic yet apparently feasible plan. A National Road through 1,600 miles of country, occupied mainly by savages, is a fitting work for the young Hercules of the Western Continent to engage in. A great work, but one which if completed, would ensure a great reward. It would open to the new world the rich commerce of Asia—which would flow through our midst like another Nile. As Mr. Benton well says, that commerce has never flowed through a country without carrying wealth and dominion with it. Tyre, Sidon, Balbec, Palmyra, Alexandria, in ancient times; Constantinople in the middle ages; Genoa, Venice, Lisbon, Amsterdam and London, in later times, attest the importance of this Asiatic trade. In the eloquent language of the great Missourian:

In no instance has it failed to carry the nation or the people which possessed it, to the highest pinnacle of wealth and power, and brought with it the highest attainments of letters, arts and sciences. And so will it continue to be. An American road to India, through the heart of our country, will revive upon its line all the wonders of which we have read—and eclipse them. The Western wilderness, from the Pacific to the Mississippi, will start into life under its touch. A long line of cities will grow up. Existing cities will take a new start. The state of the world calls for a new road to India, and it is our destiny to give it—the last and greatest. Let us act up to the greatness of the occasion, and show ourselves worthy of the extraordinary circumstances in which we are placed, by securing, while we can, an American road to India—central and national—for ourselves and our posterity—now, and hereafter, for thousands of years to come.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

At Memphis, Tenn., in the course of his answer to a speech by Col. Pope, Gen. Taylor, in responding to the complimentary allusions which had been made to his military career, said that he had ever looked upon war as a great national calamity, and upon him as the greatest benefactor of mankind who could preserve peace with the least human sacrifice. In relation to the Presidency, he said that the office was not one of his seeking, nor had it been secured by any effort of his. That in electing him to the Presidency of the United States, the people had mainly looked forward to good government and a just administration of the laws, and in endeavoring to carry out their wishes in this regard, (although no one could rival the Father of his Country,) it was left for those who might succeed him to emulate his example as far as possible.

The New Orleans Courier contains the following statement:—"*The President elect, on the very day when he left Baton Rouge, assured some of his old military friends, in whom he places implicit confidence, that he would dismiss no man from office except for cause, and that he saw no reason why he should not renew the commissions of individuals whose conduct in office was not liable to censure.* This course is approved and recommended to him by some of his most intimate friends—those whom he trusts and values the most." In connection with the above we may state that the N. Y. Mirror, the *original* Taylor paper in that city, quotes an extract from a letter written by Gen. Taylor to a gentleman of New York, to the following effect:—That in regard to appointments and removals he will act "solely for the honor and good of the country," and not inquire whether the candidate "is a Whig or a Democrat, or whether he voted for or against him."

In relation to this matter of new appointments, we may say without overstepping our boundaries as favorers of neither party, that General Taylor owes nothing to politicians—and that if he sets himself steadily against the disgraceful system of party proscription, which has distinguished our National and State Administrations during late years, he will deserve and acquire the good opinion of the vast majority of the people. As probably a large proportion of those now in office are Democrats, such a rule may seem to favor the defeated party; but this cannot well be helped—such a good opportunity to begin a new system of things in this respect may not occur again for a hundred years.

In connection with a new system of appointments should go on an investigation into the salaries of the various offices in the gift of the Government; that those which are sinecures to a certain degree may be reduced to a fair standard. When office-holding is no better business than farming or clerking; and the Jefferson rule, "is he honest, is he capable?" is applied to all appointments,—no questions being asked as to political opinions—we may hope for a purer and better administration of public affairs.

PHILANTHROPY.

According to the New York Tribune, a lady of that State, celebrated for her philanthropy, is engaged in raising a company of intelligent and respectable females, "to found a hospital for the aid and assistance of the sick or disabled in California."

The object is not to supply the demand for wives that will soon arise in California—of course not. Inasmuch, however, as the company will run a risk of being dissolved before many months after their arrival out, we admire the wisdom of a restriction adopted by the philanthropic lady in question, that no one shall be allowed to join the company who has not attained the age of twenty-five years—that age, probably, being in her opinion, sufficiently young to enter upon the cares and trials of a matrimonial life in a new country.

FOR SALE.

The Printing Department of the Lutheran Book Company, in Baltimore, is offered for sale. It is said to be a very complete establishment, with a good amount of permanent custom.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

An amendment abolishing flogging in the Navy, was recently introduced into one of the appropriation bills before the House of Representatives, and adopted by a large majority. Upon the said Appropriation Bill coming before the Senate, a motion was made to strike out this excellent amendment. The reader will find a condensed account of the debate that ensued, in our Congressional column of last week. They will there see that Mr. Butler believes that "the opposition to flogging is founded upon a false sentimentality"—of course though, only where sailors or other *poor* people are concerned; for, doubtless, Mr. Butler himself would consider it a less disgrace to be shot at, than to receive even one blow, to say nothing of fifty or a hundred.

Mr. Benton, as we learn from another source, took a nobler view of the matter. He is reported to have said:

"I am opposed to flogging. Among the ancient Romans, a citizen of Rome could not be whipped, and I believe that an American is as good as a Roman. By the laws of Rome a citizen could not be scourged."

Other Senators were opposed to the amendment because it did not come from the Committee on Naval Affairs. They were not certain besides, that discipline could be preserved without flogging. But that is a sorry discipline which is kept up by means of the lash—and we have no doubt that facts will prove that every man of any spirit who is publicly flogged, is from that moment partly or wholly ruined. A blow! what is more degrading! And are good sailors to be made by outraging what is highest and noblest in their souls? Confinement, extra work, fines, bread and water, will answer as punishments equally well, and no man will feel degraded by them. If need be, *shoot* men—but do not *flog* them.

That our readers and grave Senators may have a little understanding of what the phrase "flogging in the navy" means, we publish the following extract from an article in *Tait's Magazine*, written by an officer in the English navy.

A FLOGGING.

* * * About eighteen months subsequently, I was appointed one of His Majesty's officers, with the very important rank of Midshipman. I had not been many days on board before I heard a hollow sound reverberating round the frigate's decks, and which seemed to bring a shade of gloom over all the faces around me. Again the words were repeated, "All hands, a hoy!" I eagerly inquired the meaning of this mystery, and was answered by a lad about sixteen years old, "It is all hands to punishment, my boy; you are going to see a man flogged."

The idea of a man being flogged at all, or under any possible circumstances, had never before entered my brain. I had as yet no notion that such a degree of brutality could exist; I had indeed known that boys were flogged, but how they could *horse* a man was to me a mystery. My reflections were broken in upon by observing all my messmates busily engaged in putting on their cocked-hats, swords, dirks, &c. And as this was the first time I had sported my new dirk, except in play, when I put it on at home to surprise my sister, and to dazzle the brightest eyes in the world, whose owner's name was Caroline, I felt very strange and mingled sensations as I strutted forth on the quarter-deck. The marines were drawn out on the larboard side of the deck, with their bayonets fixed, and their officer with his sword drawn, resting against his shoulder. On the main-deck the seamen had all assembled in a dense crowd about the hatchway, and the said hatchway was ornamented with several gratings fixed up on one end, evidently for some purpose, which I had never yet seen accomplished. The officers in their full uniforms, with swords and cocked-hats, were pacing the deck in great numbers; but all was stern and solemn silence. At length the Captain, a stern but yet good-looking man, came forth from his cabin; the marines carrying their arms at the first appearance of his head above the ladder which led from the cabin-door to the quarter-deck. The first Lieutenant, taking off his hat, approached the Captain, and reported that "all was ready."

As the Captain came up to the gangway he removed his hat; which was followed by all the men and officers becoming uncovered; and, then, taking from his pocket a printed copy of the articles of war, he read aloud a few lines, which denounced the judgment of a court-martial on any person who should be guilty of some particular offence, the nature of which I did not understand. This done, he ordered Edward Williams to strip; adding, "You have been guilty of neglect of duty, sir, in not laying in off the foretopsail yard when the first Lieutenant ordered you; and I will give you a d—d good flogging." By this time the poor fellow had taken off his jacket and shirt, which was thrown over his shoulder by the Master-at-Arms, while two Quarter-Masters lashed the poor fellow's elbows to the gratings, so that he could not stir beyond an inch or two either way. It was in vain that he begged and besought the Captain and First Lieutenant to forgive him; protesting that he did not hear himself called, in consequence of having had a bad cold, which rendered him almost deaf. His entreaties were unheeded; and at the words, "Boatswain's-Mate, give him a dozen," a tall, strong fellow came forward with a cat o'-nine-tails, and having taken off his own jacket, and carefully measured his distance, so as to be able to strike with the full swing of his arm, he flung the tails of the cat around his head, and, with all the energy of his body, brought them down upon the fair, white, plump back of poor Williams. A sudden jerk of the poor fellow almost tore the gratings away from their position; he gave a scream of agony, and again begged the Captain, for the sake of Jesus Christ, to let him off. I was horror-struck on seeing nine large welts, as big as my fingers, raised on his back, spreading from his shoulder blades nearly to his loins; but my feelings were doomed to be still more harassed. For as soon as the tall Boatswain's-Mate had completed the task of running his fingers through the cords to clear them, and prevent the chance of a single lash being spared the wretched sufferer, he again flung them around his head to repeat the blow. Another slashing sound upon the naked flesh, another shriek and struggle to get free succeeded,—and then another and another, till the complement of twelve agonizing lashes were complete. The back was, by this time, nearly covered with deep red lashes; the skin roughed up and curled in many parts, as it does when a violent blow on the skin causes an extensive abrasion.—The poor man looked up with an imploring eye toward the first Lieutenant, and groaned out, "Indeed, sir, as I hope to be saved, I did not hear you call me." The only reply was, on the part of the Captain, who gave the word, "Another, Boatswain's Mate!" "Oh, God, sir, have mercy on me." "Boatswain's-Mate, go on; and mind you, do your duty!"

The effect of one hundred and eight cuts upon his back had rendered it a fearful sight, but when these had been repeated with all the vigor of a fresh and untried arm, the poor fellow exhibited a sad spectacle. The dark red of the wounds had assumed a livid purple, the flesh stood up in mangled ridges, and the blood trickled here and there like the breaking out of an old wound. The pipes of the Boatswain and his mates now sounded, and they called "all hands up anchor!" The gratings were quickly removed, and of all the human beings who had witnessed the cruel torture on the body of poor Edward Williams, not one seemed in the slightest degree affected. All was bustle and activity and apparent merriment as they went to work to prepare for quitting old England. As for myself I was sad enough, and heartily wished that I had joined the camp of the gipsies, instead of the service of His Majesty. A foul wind, however, compelled us again to anchor; and before we set sail for the Mediterranean, which we did in about a week after the flogging, our Captain exchanged into another ship, and we were joined by a very brave and excellent officer, who abominated flogging. *For four years I served under his orders, and witnessed no more of the inhuman practice.—The men were allowed to go on shore at Malta and other places, sometimes sixty or seventy at a time; and so kindly were they treated, that there was only one instance of desertion during all that period. The Captain made a point of visiting the whole crew when at dinner, to see, himself, that they had everything they required to make them comfortable. This he did every day. The sick were always fed from his own table. The result of this was that ours was the smartest frigate on the station, and we fought the most decidedly glorious action which ever graced the annals of the English Navy.*

THE GOLD REGION.

All the late accounts from California seem to agree in the following facts—That there is plenty of gold; that to get it much exposure and labor have to be encountered; and that the chances of being knocked over the head after it is got, are tolerably numerous. On the other hand, that as a temporary Government has been established, and Lynch Law pretty freely administered, things will probably grow better before long instead of worse—and that, finally, California is a good field for young men of industry, enterprise and sound constitutions, who are out of employment at home, to push their fortunes—putting all mining operations entirely out of the question.

LETTER FROM READING.

The "Reading Gazette" says that the interesting letter from Reading recently sent to us by a correspondent in that place, is a plagiarism, being a literal copy of an article that appeared in that paper in 1842. What has our correspondent to say to this charge? If he can make any good answer, let him send it to the Gazette, whose right of property he has infringed upon.

NOTICE.

A Stated Meeting of the "Northern Association for the Relief and Employment of Poor Women," will be held at No. 243 Green Street, on 7th day, 3rd of 3rd mo., 1849.

LYDIA LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

TO MERCHANTS.

In a recent case of Replevin before the District Court of Allegheny County, Penn., Judge Hepburn laid down the law incidentally as follows:

"The law is clearly settled that the unpaid vender has a right to retake the goods before they have arrived at the destination originally contemplated by the purchaser, unless, in the meantime, they have come into the actual or constructive possession of the purchaser. A case of constructive possession is where the carrier enters expressly or by implication into a new agreement distinct from the original contract for carriage, to hold the goods for the consignee as his agent, not for the purpose of expediting them to the place of original destination pursuant to the contract, but in a new character for the purpose of *custody* on his account, and subject to some new and further order to be given to him. It appears to us very doubtful whether the act of marking, or taking samples or the like, without any removal from the possession of the carrier, so though with the intention of taking possession, would amount to a constructive possession, unless accompanied with such circumstances as to denote that the carrier was intended to keep and assented to keep the goods in the character of an agent for custody. The goods are to be deemed in transitu so long as they remain in possession of the carrier as such, even though such carrier may have been appointed by the consignee himself, and also while they are in any place of deposit connected with the transmission and delivery of them, and until they arrive in the actual or constructive possession of the consignee."

The goods in question were seized at Pittsburg under writs of foreign attachment, issued by certain New York houses. They were then replevined by the Philadelphia merchants from whom they had been purchased, on the ground that they had the right to pursue and retake the goods any time before they came into the actual or constructive possession of the purchaser. On the law laid down, the Court sustained this view of the case.

CAUSES OF ILL HEALTH.

In a dialogue on emigration, published in an English family journal, one person asks why the Americans, having so much good food, look so sallow and unhealthy. The answer is "because they eat Indian corn bread morning and evening throughout the year, to their dislike of walking, and to their habit of chewing tobacco."

Two of the above reasons we have not much faith in. Chewing tobacco is probably one cause—though we are inclined to believe a slight one—of American sallowness and ill health. The principal causes probably are: 1, The variableness of our climate, and its excessive heat and cold; 2, The dryness of the atmosphere, which tends to make people thin and sallow; 3, The great amount of work falling upon both men and women in consequence of the country being comparatively a new one, and of the nearly universal disposition to "get ahead;" and 4, The little relaxation of mind or body indulged in, which is implied by the foregoing reason. These, we are inclined to think, are the main causes of the Americans looking sallow and unhealthy. Mrs. Kirkland says that the poorer classes of the English, by whom are borne the great weight and labor of the kingdom, are by no means healthy looking and blooming.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROGRESS.

In consequence of the upper part of the Ohio River being obstructed by the ice, General Taylor had to abandon his intention of visiting Pittsburg. He was to stop at Wheeling, proceed by the National Road to Cumberland, and from thence by the cars to Washington.

The General's health is said to have been somewhat injured by fatigue and excitement, and from being pushed over some salt barrels by a rather uncourteous crowd at Madison, Indiana. He will need some of the stern energy and decision of his character when he arrives at Washington, to protect himself from the crowds of ill bred and inconsiderate people who doubtless will be there.

NATIONAL BALL.

We call the attention of our city readers to the "Universal National Ball," to be given on the 26th inst., at the Museum, "in commemoration of the French Revolution and the generous efforts of the Patriots of Europe to achieve their Independence." From the character of the gentlemen entrusted with the management of this ball, the public may reasonably expect something worthy of the occasion. We understand that the "Lafayette Guards" are expected on from New York to attend it. Tickets can be obtained at the N. E. corner of Sixth and Prune streets.

HENRY BENSON.

The "Genesee Olio," speaking of "Henry Benson, or the Events of Twenty-Four Hours," recently published in the Post, says:

WHO DOES NOT LIKE A GOOD STORY?—We seldom read a long one. But taking up a "Saturday Evening Post" the other evening, we commenced one, and found it so interesting—so natural in its delineations of human character—so conclusive in its proofs of a special overruling Providence—and so hope-inspiring to those who may be struggling with adversity,—that we read, and read to the end, with increasing interest; and said without hesitation that it must appear in the Olio.

THE FIRST APPOINTMENT.

John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has been requested by Gen. Taylor to accept the post of Secretary of State under the new administration. This appointment will give general satisfaction to the Whigs and "moderate Whigs."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Rev. J. Street requests us to acknowledge the receipt of $5 00 by him from "Sheep Shanks," also a former contribution of the same amount on Jan 2nd.

Life in New York.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER—BATTERY IN WINTER—MR. GILES—POET DANA—FLYING MACHINE.

New York, Feb. 19, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Thermometer nearly at zero—a stiff North-Wester blowing over the city—people in the streets muffled to the ears and only showing red noses between hat and straightened neck-collar—rivers blocked up with ice—sky like an arch of the bluest and coldest steel! Such, or something like it, is the Clerk of the Weather's entry in his log-book this morning.

I have just come from my regular walk on the Battery—a morning exercise which has grown indispensable, especially as the rest of the day is spent within the compass of one middling sized chair. The wind had much the same effect upon one's face as a strong light—bringing out and sharply defining every outline of feature. It was cold enough and rasping enough to (in the language of the "turf,") "establish a raw." The bay was filled with masses of floating ice, some of which lay stranded on the rocks under the Battery wall. Not a sail was in motion, though there is still a narrow channel of blue water open to the ocean. In the wonderful clearness of the atmosphere, Staten Island, eight miles distant, did not look to be more than three; its woods, its cottages, its snowy hills were as distinct as if the air had been a crystal lens between them and the eye. Such is our bay in the height of Winter; I have already described to you its sparkling beauty in the Summer mornings.

We are unusually blessed, at present, in the way of literary entertainments, music and the arts. MR. GILES, whose splendid lectures on Don Quixote so inspired the Philadelphians last winter, has been delivering them here to very large audiences of our most intelligent and appreciative class of citizens. The last of the course will be given to night. RICHARD H. DANA, the Nestor of our poets, the honored author of the "Buccaneer," has been induced to give us his course of Lectures on Shakspeare, two of which were delivered last week, in the Chapel of the University. I was fortunate enough to hear them, but I shall not undertake to describe them to you at length. I could do no justice to the delightful purity and grace of his style, or the manly dignity of his thoughts, touched and mellowed by a steady ray of poetry, in the limits of this hasty letter. In the second lecture, which treated of the Influence of the Poet upon Society, and the converse, he dwelt with peculiar fondness on the old English ballads, whose inspiration, he said, lay nearer to the heart of Nature than that of later bards. They sang in the childhood of Poetry, with a simple and natural faith in its spiritual attributes—a faith which only comes to us through the medium of the imagination. Their poems are full of those plain, soft-voiced words which a child might have used—but a man cannot use them now. He repeated many passages to illustrate his remarks, and their exquisite freshness and beauty never came upon me so clearly as when I heard them in his quiet musical recitation.

Mr. Dana is a small man, of perhaps sixty years of age. His countenance is that of one who has thought much and profoundly, and his calm gray eye would hardly suggest to a stranger the energy of the poetic spirit within him. It was a very interesting sight to me, to note him in friendly conversation with Bryant at the close of the lecture. The friendship of these poets, commencing with Dana's generous introduction of Bryant to the American public, when the latter was a boy of nineteen, has been sincere and lasting. It has been mainly through Bryant's agency that we have been favored with these delightful lectures.

Turning from the higher regions of the mental to those of the material atmosphere—from poetry to aerial navigation—I have had the satisfaction, mayhap in after years, the glory of witnessing a private exhibition of the Aerial Locomotive. This machine, invented and patented several years ago by Mr. Porter, editor of the "Scientific American," has never yet been fully tested, owing to want of sufficient means to carry out the design. This difficulty I am glad to learn, has at last been overcome, and a machine large enough to carry five or six persons, is in progress of construction. The small model which I saw, is necessarily imperfect, and yet, it *flies*. The plan is very simple, but scientific men here do not hesitate to pronounce it practicable. A small "float" about four feet long, in shape similar to a segar, and pointed at the ends, was filled with gas, after which a light car, with paddle-wheels at the sides, turned by a chronometer spring, was suspended to it. A rudder, formed on the principle of the tails of birds, guided the course up or down, or in any direction. This was set to carry the balloon in a circle, the spring was wound up, and off started the little conveyance, through the mid-air of the room, obeying perfectly the guidance of the rudder. Small and imperfect as was this model, it went at the rate of fifty feet in a second and a half—showing that a very great speed may be obtained with a float large enough to carry a small steam engine. The rate expected to be attained is one hundred miles per hour, which is sufficient to carry a load of passengers to California in one day and night! All this sounds strange and improbable, but I find it quite as easy to understand as the Magnetic Telegraph.

I shall hereafter not be so remiss as heretofore in my random dispatches.

B. T.

Original Sketch.

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TAR, PITCH AND TURPENTINE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The products mentioned above are every where associated with North Carolina; and even you, Mr. Editor, when you were a schoolboy, not many years ago, learned in your Geography that the chief exports of my State are Tar, Pitch and Turpentine. These are, in fact, among the most important staples of the State, and as they are not produced, except in small quantities, out of the State, your readers may be curious to know something of the manner in which they are obtained. In certain portions of the eastern part of the State, and especially some of the counties through which flow the Tar, Neuse and Cape Fear Rivers, the turpentine tree grows in great abundance; the soil which produces it is sandy and poor, and a great deal of it otherwise entirely barren.

The Turpentine is the original resinous juice as it comes from the tree, and the mode of obtaining it is simple and cheap. Early in the Spring, a notch, called a box, is cut in the pine; and the bark of the tree chipped off for several feet above the box. Into this latter the juice exudes until the box is full, and this, which is turpentine, is taken out, the first dip being called the Virgin dip. Several dips are obtained during the year, and one laborer can attend to a great many trees, and make, when the price is good, from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars, and still do the work of a hand upon the farm.

The next year the tree is boxed and blazed in another place, and so on, until it is chipped entirely round, when it dies. It is then cut down, and being piled with others over a pit in the ground, is burned; and the glutinous substance left in the pit is Tar. *Pitch* is boiled tar, inspissated or thickened; and the Spirits of Turpentine is exactly what its name imports it to be. The making of the Turpentine, and the distilling of it, are two different operations; the former is done by land-owners and farmers, the latter by capitalists and traders. The Turpentine is put in barrels, and sent to the nearest market towns, such as Washington, Newberne, Wilmington, Fayetteville, &c., &c; and at these there are great numbers of distilleries. The raw Turpentine is put into a large still, or alembic; and the *Spirit* which is obtained comes mingled with a nearly equal portion of water. The water being the heavier, goes to the bottom of the vessel; and the Spirit is poured or dipped out ready for sale or use.

The deposit left in the still after the extraction of the spirit is *rosin*; and the uses of this are, perhaps, as well known to your readers as they are to the writer. Such is the Turpentine business by which a great deal of money is made in North Carolina; and in it we see another instance of the impartial manner in which nature distributes her gifts. At this business a slave, or *hand* (as a grown laborer on a farm is called at the South,) can make more money, and ready money, than he can make, in the country, in any other way; and the labor, too, is light, and the climate in which it has to be performed delicious. But, as we have said before, the Turpentine tree grows on a poor soil; and one, not knowing the value of these pines, would not envy the dweller among them, living as he seems to live, on a wide waste of sand, in a barren wilderness.

Great numbers of those who follow this business are men of limited means; and they live in a style, which, to the Northern poor man even, would seem uncomfortable in the extreme. A rude hut, made of pine logs, with a floor of sand and a chimney made of sticks and mortar, serves them for a dwelling; there is another small tenement for the horse and cow, and in the yard is a well some three feet deep, and furnished with the primitive swap-beam and bucket. The whole premises, of about one quarter of an acre in extent, are enclosed with a palisade of rough pine boards; and scattered over the yard, stretched on the sand and drowsily enjoying the sunshine are some dozen of hounds, and with as many half naked and ashen-head children playing about them. You would pity the dwellers in such a place; and yet, my dear sir, the tenants of this humble lodge would pity you, did they know within what narrow limits you are pent up, and how, like a slave of the public, as you are, you drudge from day to day at your task for others' good. These children of the domain of sand, born in the forest, love its aromatic breath; its sights and sounds are dear to them, dear is the chase and dearer still that luxurious indolence and repose which they enjoy in their sunny clime. They have few cares and few wants; have a few amiable foibles and some sterling virtues—and are as a class, the most contented, and *therefore* the happiest race I ever saw. Sometimes an ambitious man among them will pack up his goods in a one-horse cart, putting the lame and the sick in the same vehicle; and then with his gun in one hand and his youngest child in the other, his wife and little ones before him, start for the Far West. His gentle and indolent disposition will be shocked at the labors and hardships which he will have to undergo in the bustling world; and so he will again pack up, and leaving the rich lands, the muddy roads, the sleets and snows, robbers, and cut-throats of the West, return again to the place of his nativity. Occurrences like this are frequent; and the writer of this has often seen men who have thus travelled over the West, and have returned to the sand-hills of North Carolina with their minds fully made up that there only can happiness in this world be found.

Such are the poor people who live among the pine barrens of North Carolina, and whose unhappy condition our over philanthropic Yankee brethren are so ready to commiserate; of the rich who live along the large streams of water, it is unnecessary to write.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Political Intelligence

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A New York tailor having completed two suits of clothes for the President elect, was much annoyed by persons who wished to examine the clothes, and particularly the pockets. The tailor fearing the insinuation of petitions, denied them.

We saw a prominent politician "define his position" on the ice, on the pavement, a morning or two since. He exemplified the operation of the "*sliding scale*," and a "*horizontal tariff*" at full length.

The Wisconsin Legislature have passed a law making legal any rate of interest which may be agreed upon between contracting parties, and in case none is fixed, seven per cent. is the legal rate.

The Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions opposed to the free territory principle, and declaring it a violation of the Constitution, and therefore void.

The Senate of Indiana, on the 9th ult., adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the civil and ecclesiastical laws of the State as to render the marriage covenant void at the option of the parties. The mover of this resolution was Mr. Evans, of Henry county.

The Whig members of the Ohio Legislature have met in caucus and nominated Judge McLean for U. S. Senator. It is stated that he will decline the nomination.

The Legislature of Florida have passed a bill granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the State Lands.

Measures are being taken by the Provincial Parliament of Canada, to check the extensive emigration from Lower Canada to the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, which has been going on for some time past.

Mr. Goggin, when his Post Office Bill shall come up in Committee of the Whole House, proposes to offer a substitute essentially modifying some of its provisions.

In the New Jersey House of Representatives, a resolution has been adopted, requiring the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to run evening trains of cars between Philadelphia and New York, by way of Camden, Trenton, New Brunswick, Newark, &c., for three dollars per passenger. It has yet to be acted on in the Senate.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has directed the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that homesteads of the value of $300 be exempted from execution for debt.

It is said that a strong effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Texas to remove the Seat of Government from Austin to Huntsville.

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

TALK WITH SUBSCRIBERS.

Our thanks are due this week to friends in Rossdale, New Portage, Hillsboro, and Tiffin, Ohio; Turin, New York; McKeesport, and Clark, Pennsylvania; Steubenville, and Martinsville, Indiana; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Aberdeen, Mississippi; Fredericksburg, Virginia; and Uniontown, and Hope, Alabama, for the large *increase* of our list at these places. Also, to friends at Troy, Penn., for a *fourth* increase. Also, for entirely new lists of subscribers to Grass Lake, Michigan; Lebanon, Kentucky; Cotton Grove, Tennessee; and Middlefield, New York. Also, to friends in numerous other places for various small additions to their respective lists.

S. S. H. thinks our reasoning rather weak in relation to Phonography; and gives several instances where words with different meanings are spelt and pronounced alike. Granted, but would it not be wiser to make a difference in the spelling of such words, than to alter the language in the opposite direction, as our phonographic friends wish? We think so. We think it better that words like "light" (not heavy,) and "light" (luminous,) should be spelt different ways, than that such words as "son" and "sun" should be spelt alike. Our correspondent further says that "the existing systems of phonetic printing are more or less defective—none of them having a character for each simple sound." If this be true, it will be well for us to wait until one of the many so called perfect systems is made really perfect, before discarding the old system which has served us and our forefathers so faithfully, accommodating itself to the necessities and improvements of every age.

S. S. H. also says that Deshong's rapid mode of performing operations in addition, is applicable to less than one half the cases likely to occur. Deshong is somewhat of a puzzle to us, he certainly is able himself to perform astonishing arithmetical operations, but we think his power is mainly a special gift, and only to a small degree communicative.

By the way, is the Southern pronunciation of the word "where," *whar*, a corruption? S. S. H. says "it is not—being the old Gothic form."

Board of Health.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 137—adults 54, and children 83.

From Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

On the 13th the Senate took up the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have died, or who may die, from diseases contracted in the public service in Mexico. Passed.

The bill granting the right of way and a portion of the proceeds of certain public lands, for the benefit of railroads and canals, where they pass through the public lands of the different States of their contemplated location, was taken up and passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was next considered, and further amended.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment, appropriating $30,000 to furnish the City Hall in Washington, in consideration of the use of the building for the United States Courts for 25 years.

Mr. King went for this appropriation, partly because it would tend to keep the Seat of Government here.

Mr. Allen opposed it for the same reason. He thought the Seat of Government ought to follow the spread of the population. He also stated other objections to the appropriation.

The amendment was finally adopted—yeas 35, nays 17. Adjourned.

On the 14th, Mr. Badger moved to call back from the House the bill sent from the Senate the day before, relating to the right of way for railroads and canals passing through the public lands in the different States of their contemplated location. The motion was discussed informally and finally carried.

A message was received from the House inviting the Senate to count the electoral votes at the late Presidential election in conjunction with the House. On motion, the Senate accepted of the invitation and proceeded in a body to the House.

On the return of the Senate to the Chamber, Mr. Jefferson Davis, in behalf of the Committee to count the electoral votes, reported a resolution for the appointment of one member of the Senate to act in conjunction with a House Committee of two, to notify Messrs. Taylor and Fillmore of their election. The resolution was adopted.

On the 15th, the Vice President submitted the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution to furnish emigrants by the Overland Route to California, with arms and ammunition from the public stores. Read and laid over.

Mr. Breese from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, appropriating $3,000 to defray the travelling expenses of the delegation of Chippewa Indians, now here on business with the Government.

Mr. B. earnestly advocated the resolution, and concluded his remarks by moving an amendment—inserting "six" in the place of "three" thousand dollars. The amendments was adopted, and the resolution as amended, passed final reading.

Mr. King offered a resolution, inquiring into the expediency of a grant of land to the surviving officers and soldiers who had served in the late war with England; also a similar grant to the widows and orphans of such as have died since that war. The resolution was adopted, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On the 16th, a resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the annual appropriations for the civilization of the various Indian tribes within our borders.

Mr. Underwood offered a joint resolution, appropriating $10,000 to purchasing and improving a burial ground in Mexico for our soldiers killed. The resolution lies over under the rules.

Mr. Walker submitted a proposition to extend the revenue laws over California and New Mexico—which was ordered to be printed, without being read.

On the 17th, Mr. Rusk, of Texas, reported a bill for the establishment of a mail route from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, California, which was laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, presented the memorial of Jesse Dow and others, in relation to the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which was also ordered to be printed.

After some further proceedings, the bill authorizing the Galveston and Red River Railroad Company to construct a railroad to California, was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On the 19th, Mr. King presented a memorial from certain citizens, proposing to carry the mails and military stores across the Isthmus of Panama, for the sum of not exceeding $13,000 per annum. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Yulee submitted a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Florida, on the subject of slavery and of the wrongs inflicted on the South at the hands of the North. Mr. Yulee moved that the resolutions be received and printed. He said that although the resolutions were not addressed to Congress, still they were of such a character that he deemed it proper to present them. He said that Northern aggressions had been pushed so far that he was ready to proceed to extreme measures of redress, even if it could only be accomplished by a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Westcott followed. He fully approved of the sentiments contained in the resolutions, but still he would adhere to the Constitution, as he regarded it as the sheet anchor of our safety. He was not ready to rush heedlessly into disunion—he was not ready to encounter the horrors of civil war, which would likely be the result of such a step. The resolutions were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass moved to take up the California Territorial Bill. The yeas and nays were ordered, and stood—yeas 16, nays 35.

Mr. Foote offered an amendment to engraft on the Appropriation Bill the leading features and principles of the bill for a State Government in California. He did not expect that immediate action would be taken. He only wished the amendment printed at present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 13th, Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked that the said Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Judge Conchlin, for want of time to examine the charges preferred against him. The request was granted.

Mr. Palfrey, from the Library Committee, reported a resolution for distributing the American Archive books now in the State Department among the various literary institutions of the country, one set for each representative in Congress, to be disposed of to such institutions as he might deem most advisable. A long and animated discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Palfrey, Harralson, Houston of Delaware, Collamer and others. The resolution was amended and then ordered to be engrossed.

On the 14th, Mr. Barrow, of Louisiana, from the Joint Committee to count the electoral votes at the late Presidential election, reported a resolution officially to notify the Senate from the House, that they were ready to receive that body and count the said votes. The resolution was adopted and sent to the Senate by the Clerk.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, announced that his colleague, Mr. Johnson, was absent in consequence of indisposition, but had requested him to offer his bill giving to the head of each family one hundred and sixty acres of land. Objections were raised.

Mr. Greeley offered a resolution of inquiry, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report whether there was anything in our laws countenancing the British doctrine, "Once a subject, always a subject," and to report what action, if any, Congress ought to take in the matter.

While the House was waiting the action of the Senate in relation to the count of the electoral vote, Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, proposed to give up the decision without a count. (Laughter from all parts of the House.)

Mr. Cocke stated that inasmuch as the galleries were crowded with ladies, some consideration should be used in regard to their comfort. He therefore moved that they should be entitled to seats upon the floor of the House. (The motion was received with shouts of laughter.)

Mr. Atkinson said that he thought the ladies would not find seats on the floor of the House a suitable place for them.

At this moment the Senate in a body came into the House.

Mr. Dallas, the Vice President, took possession of the Chair, Mr. Winthrop, the Speaker, being seated beside him. The Tellers, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Barrow and McClelland, were posted at the Clerk's desk.

The Vice President, Mr. Dallas, briefly announced the meeting of the two Houses in Convention. After the conclusion of the Vice President's remarks, he handed over to Mr. Jefferson Davis the vote of each State, which Mr. Davis read in a loud and clear voice.

The votes having been all counted in conformity with law, Vice President Dallas announced the vote—first of each State and then of the whole number cast. After having stated the number necessary to a choice, he announced that Gen. Zachary Taylor had received 163 electoral votes, and Gen. Lewis Cass 127 votes, and the same respecting Messrs. Fillmore and Butler, the opposing candidates for the Vice Presidency. He then declared that General Taylor was duly elected to the Presidency, and Millard Fillmore to the Vice Presidency. He then announced that the Senate would retire to their own chamber.

Mr. Barrow submitted a joint resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait upon Messrs. Taylor and Fillmore and inform them of their election. The resolution was adopted, after which the House adjourned.

On the 15th, Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Rules, reported sundry amendments on abolishing the five minute speaking rule when in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Atherton said that he had changed his mind in refence to the five minute rule. He had witnessed its practical operation, and did not hesitate now to say that it was about the only sensible rule of the House.

A motion was made to lay this amendment on the table. The question was taken by yeas and nays and carried, yeas 105, nays 76.

The bill establishing a Board of Commissioners to settle private claims against the Government, was next taken up. After a brief discussion, the question recurring on the final passage, it was decided in the negative—yeas 84, nays 98. So the bill was lost.

The bill creating a Department of the Interior, was taken up, and the question recurring on its final passage, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 112, nays 78.

Mr. Palfrey moved to change the title to "Home Department," briefly giving his reasons for the proposed alteration.

Mr. Vinton explained. He said that the title was suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. He, however, moved an addition to the title, so as to show that the bill also created an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—which was adopted, in connection with the motion of Mr. Palfrey.

On the 16th, the report of the Committee on Rules, (left unfinished) was taken up as the first thing in order. Mr. Wentworth denounced the proposed amendments as a trick—a manoeuvre to shape the rules so that the next House, of which he expected to be a member, might shun responsibility in certain matters. Let, he said, the next House, with its majority for Taylor, be responsible for its own rules. He therefore moved to lay the report of the Committee on Rules on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Cabell, Chairman—and took up the bill providing for carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty of peace with Mexico.

Mr. Starkweather spoke on the subject of slavery in the new Territories, contending that Congress had the power to prohibit its introduction.

Mr. Wilson, of New Hampshire, followed on the same subject, and taking the same side of the question. He complimented, in warm terms, Mr. Hillard, of Alabama, for the sentiments of liberality towards the North recently indulged in by that gentleman. He reciprocated those sentiments fully. In the course of his remarks he attempted to show the condition of life in the Northern States. There, he said, the children all learned to labor for whatever they wanted, and contrasted this state of things at the North with the state of things as they now exist at the South. He gave a history of the Colonies up to the Revolution, so far as it related to the rise and progress of slavery in this country. He said that in the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, there was no one member in it that was in favor of perpetuating slavery. He quoted Thomas Jefferson and others in corroboration of the assertion he had made. Mr. Wilson was listened to with marked attention during the whole of his speech.

Mr. Bedinger next addressed the Committee on the same subject. He felt as deep an interest on this great question as anybody, and went earnestly into its merits.

He was interrupted on leave, and interrogated by Mr. Smart, and in reply made an allusion to Mr. Palfrey's last year's speech respecting "the charming negro boy," aimed a shaft at Giddings, and assailed Massachusetts, who, he said, had allowed the Charlestown Convent to be burned, and suffered more infidels to reside in Boston than any other part of the country. He said Virginia did not burn churches as had happened through mob violence in Pennsylvania. Virginia, he said, was believed to be, notwithstanding her poor negro population, the richest community in the world. To prove this, he gave a table of statistics comparing Virginia with Ohio and other States. He then alluded to the Mexican war, and eulogized Colonel Archibald Yell, who fell in it. He spoke of a bird, an ungainly, waddling bird, always dabbling in muddy water, which should be the emblem of the Whig party.

On the 17th, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cabell, of Florida, chairman, and took up the Mexican Indemnity Bill.

Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, then rose and addressed the Committee on the slavery question and the Mexican War in general, dwelling particularly upon the territorial view of the subject, and advocating conservative doctrines. He contended that slavery would never go to California—that Congress had power and ought to exercise it, to keep slavery out of the new territories.

Messrs. Stephens and Lahm followed, the former accusing the President of a fraud upon Mr. Wilmot, whose Proviso he had once promised to approve.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, detailed a conversation which he held with President Polk, two sessions ago, in which the President spoke of the Three Million Appropriation to effect a peace with Mexico, and expressed the wish that a slavery restriction clause should be attached to the bill. The President, in that conversation, assured the speaker that if he would offer a joint resolution containing the proviso that slavery should not exist in any territory which might be acquired from Mexico, it would be acceptable even to Mississippi; and he urged him to bring it forward in that form. Mr. Wilmot said he regretted that the matter had been alluded to, simply because he did not wish to be considered a retailer of private consultations—not for any other reason. He was not disposed to shun responsibility; and, he concluded, before God, this was substantially what the President said.

After speeches by Messrs. McClelland, Thompson, Jenkins, Rockwell, &c., then adjourned.

On the 19th, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, asked for a suspension of the rules, in order that he might offer a resolution making the California Territorial Bill the first in order in Committee of the Whole after the Mexican Indemnity Bill. Granted and resolution adopted—yeas 139, nays 39.

The Senate bill, making an appropriation for defraying the travelling expenses of the delegation of Chippewa Indians, coming to and returning from Washington, was taken up and passed.

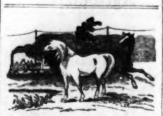
On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cabell in the chair, and proceeded to the further consideration of the Mexican Indemnity Bill.

After considerable debate, Mr. Schenck proposed a substitute, instructing the President to enter into a negotiation for surrendering to Mexico the newly acquired territories. Lost—yeas 10, nays 104.

The bill coming up on its final passage, the yeas and nays were ordered, and stood as follows:—yeas 156; nays 5.

☞ Bulwer finding that he could no longer conceal his identity as the author of "*King Arthur*," and "*The New Timon*," has at last acknowledged that these popular works are the productions of his pen.

General News.



Estimates of the Crops of the United States.—We have received an estimate from the Report of the Patent Office, relative to the crops of the United States for the past year. The tables are too long for insertion, but we have condensed them into the following space:

Population in 1848,	21,686,000
Bushels of wheat raised,	126,364,600
" barley,	6,222,050
" oats,	185,500,000
" rye,	32,951,500
" buckwheat,	12,563,000
" indian corn	583,150,000
" potatoes,	114,475,000
Tons of hay,	15,735,000
Pounds of tobacco,	218,909,000
" cotton,	1,066,000,000
" rice,	119,199,500
" sugar,	200,000,000
Tons of hemp,	20,330

Of this Pennsylvania has produced:

Bushels of wheat,	15,200,000
" barley,	135,000
" oats,	20,000,000
" rye,	13,500,000
" buckwheat,	2,900,000
" Indian corn,	21,000,000
" potatoes,	8,200,000
Tons of hay,	2,000,000
Pounds of tobacco,	610,000

An Ærial Steamer.—A Mr. Robjohn, in New York, has invented an ærial steamer, which the Sun describes as follows:

The model steamer was eleven feet and a half long, and twenty-five inches in diameter, with a saloon three feet by four inches. It is composed of two parts—the upper portion is the "float" or "balloon," built in the form of a cigar; underneath this is the saloon or "boat," for conveying passengers, fuel, the "steam engine," &c. Between the float and saloon are two large propellers, something in the form of the wheel of a windmill. The two propellers are constructed so as to act upon the air in the same manner that a screw propeller acts upon the water. The air propeller, like the water propeller, is driven by a steam engine. The weight of the Ærial Steamer is supported in the atmosphere by the buoyant power of hydrogen gas, with which the float is inflated. On being inflated and set in motion, the little steamer flew rapidly around the hall in every direction, as steered by the rudder. The rate of speed was fifty feet in five seconds.

Remarkable Fact in Natural History.—The following account of a cross breed between a stag and a mare, we find in a late London paper:—"A hybrid filly, seven months old, was found a short time since in the New Forest, and is evidently of a mixed breed, between the horse and the deer. Her dam, a pony mare, was observed to associate with some red deer stags in the New Forest, for some months, and at last this foal was seen by her side. The nose shows a proximity both to the stag and horse; her forehead is round, like that of the deer; legs slender, and distinctly double; hoofs pointed, and partly double; color brown, lighter under the belly, and a tail like a deer. This extraordinary animal is the property of T. G. Attwater, Esq., of Attwater, at the village of Bodenham, three miles from Salisbury. Dr. Fowley, of that city, has inspected the hibrid, and is quite satisfied of the correctness of the preceding statement; and Col. Buckley, a keeper of the New Forest, has likewise seen the animal, and is of a similar opinion."

Horse Taming.—A horse tamer named Offut, has created quite a sensation in Columbus (Ga.) by some of his feats. The Democrat thus records one of them:—

"Col. James C. Holland has a wild, foolish animal, that would never suffer him while riding to come near the tap of the drum. He was slow to believe that Mr. O. could do anything with her, but it took only a few moments for the latter to enter the stable, bridle and saddle the filly, and cause her to follow him quietly out, he beating a drum a few paces in advance. He then mounted, with the drum in his hand, beat the same while on horseback, then dismounted and tied up the reins, causing this now docile animal to follow him like a well trained soldier at the sound of the music, and obedient to every word."

Indian Notions.—The Camanches have a singular idea of our Government. They look upon Texas as a portion of Mexico, with which Government they have always been at war, and upon Missouri, not as a part of the United States, but as a government within itself. They express a dislike to the people of Missouri, and a determination to attack any trains starting from that State. The trader, our informant states, endeavored to convince them that by attacking either of these trains, they were fighting the whites, but they refused to listen to such (to them) an absurd story. The people of this State are recognized by them, as whites, and they will not, the trader states, be attacked. It would be well enough, however, to be prepared for all emergencies.—*Washington, Ark., Telegraph.*

A Singular "Mysterious Disappearance" Case.—Mr. Richard D. Doran, a merchant, of Harper's Ferry, whose mysterious disappearance some few years since has been a matter of newspaper comment, returned to his former house on Saturday last. He has been spending most of his time in Glasgow, Scotland. The Spirit of Jefferson says:

It is a singular case, and will produce some strange judicial proceedings. Supposing that he had either died or been murdered in Philadelphia, his estate, being a very considerable one, had passed into the hands of Administrators, and we presume entirely settled, so far as the agents of the Court were concerned, leaving a large surplus just in progress of distribution among the legal representatives.

The California Emigration.—The New York Tribune contains a complete list of the vessels which have sailed from various ports of the United States, with passengers, to Chagres and other ports, for California, since December 7, 1848:—From New York, 4,359 persons; Boston, 1,251; Philadelphia, 166; Baltimore, 361; New Orleans, 549; other ports, 1,412—total, 8,098. From this statement it appears that Philadelphia has been less affected with the California fever than any other city.

Miss Julia Dean.—The Cincinnati Commercial contradicts, on the authority of a letter from this accomplished young actress to her mother, a meddling report of "her engagement" to the Hon. John M. Botts.

Varieties.

A REPLY

TO LINES BY A LADY ON THE INCONSTANCY OF MAN.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.

Ay, carp at man's fidelity,
His proneness still "to range!"
Why, 'tis his very constancy
That women call his change.

So day's fixed orb was deemed to rove
By like preposterous notion,
Till Science showed us, from above,
'Tis *we* who are in motion.

Even like that sun, man's faith is found,
Forever fondly beaming;
Though in some flirt's eccentric round
It fall with fitful gleaming.

While woman's head, that knows no rest,
And owns no rule in ranging—
Now whisked to East, now North, South, West,
Thinks all but self is changing.

A Curious Memorandum.—In the recent republication of Pepys' Diary, we find the most laughable memoranda by this conceited old courtier. For example: "Coming home, saw my door and hatch open, left so by Luce, our cook maid, which so vexed me that I did give her a kick in our entry, and offered a blow at her; were seen doing so by Sir Wm. Penn's footboy, which did vex me to the heart, *because I know* he will be telling the whole family of it."

The Summit of Politeness.—The New York Tribune returns thanks to the Hon. Horace Greeley, (one of its proprietors) for public documents. This reminds us of a physician in England, who always received his fee on his visit, and so accustomed was he to receive a fee, that when he felt his own pulse, he took a guinea from one pocket and placed it in the other.—*Worcester Spy.*

Profits of Dairy Farming.—Orin Wilson, Esq., of Huntsburgh, Geauga county, Ohio, kept seventeen cows only the past season, and without any extra keeping, realized from his dairy the sum of $606, which gives the sum of $35 64 each cow. This does not include the calves sold or hogs fattened from the dairy, and a quantity of butter and cheese yet on hand.

An Old Apple.—Col. Samuel Jaques, of the "Ten Hills Farm," near Boston, says the Worcester Spy, has presented to the American Antiquarian Society, an apple more than fifty-six years old. It was given him on the 13th of September, 1792, as a birth-day token by a young lady, the period of whose entrance into life corresponded with his own.

Facts Relative to Gen. Taylor's Family.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer signing himself "Calvert," corrects some erroneous statements in regard to Gen. Taylor's family, and says:

General and Mrs. Taylor have no children young enough to be "going to school" in Baltimore or elsewhere. They have there a daughter married to Dr. Woods, of the Army, and now on that station. Col. Taylor, the General's brother, whose lady is a daughter of the Hon. John McLean, is also in Baltimore, and attached to that station. The public attention and curiosity seem to have been won away by the General entirely from his better half, for his biographers have not told us who she is. Now, for the honor of *old Calvert county*, in Maryland, be it known that she produced the only person to whom Gen. Taylor ever *has* surrendered, it is believed, the very estate on which Mrs. Adams's father, if not she herself, was born—on the shores of that river, the Patuxent, which navigators have said was the boldest and the most beautiful that they had ever entered. Mrs. Taylor's father was Capt. Walter Smith, an independent and highly respectable farmer, whose estate was situate on the right bank of St. Leonard's Creek, in which Commodore Barney's flotilla was blockaded in the late war. She is the sister of the late Major Richard Smith, of the marine corps, well remembered in Washington, and New York, especially, for his gallant and soldierly appearance and bearing, and his fine social qualities. It was in Kentucky that the General, then a very young man, saw her, and was conquered. With that reservation, it may be said, to use the words of young Crittenden to Santa Anna, "Gen. Taylor never surrenders."

Clippings.

☞ The Texas gold, discovered recently near Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, proves to be all glitter, but no gold.

☞ The Boston Courier says that common rumor attributes the "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1678-9," to the pen of John G. Whittier. Common rumor is right for once.

☞ Col. Fremont says that in Upper California he has seen cypress trees nine and ten feet in diameter, above two hundred feet in height, and the bark 16 inches thick.

☞ The Countess Landsfelt, well known as Lola Montes, has arrived in London. At the Custom House, where her baggage was examined, she inscribed herself as "Mary, Countess of Landsfeldt."

☞ The salt found in the great Salt Lake, in California, is superior to any now in use for preserving butter, beef, &c. It is the strongest salt ever yet discovered. Three barrels of water made one of salt.

☞ The following pun could not have been perpetrated at any other period than the present:—

"Why is Madame Bishop expert in the art of self defence?"

"Because she is under the training of an accomplished Bochsa."

☞ Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to abolish imprisonment for debt under the law of the United States, in all cases where it is abolished by the State laws.

☞ Macaulay says of an occasion in which Somers made a speech—"Somers rose last. He spoke little more than five minutes, but every word was full of weighty matter; and when he sat down, his reputation as an orator and constitutional lawyer was established." Our Congress orators will do well to ponder this five minutes' speech in their hearts.

☞ It was a query of Dr. Franklin, in answer to one of the importunate letters of Tom Paine, that "if men were so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?"

☞ The young Earl of Stamford has run away with and married a beautiful girl of humble rank in life. The aristocracy is much shocked at the circumstance.

☞ An English writer, foaming at the mouth over the news from California, says the accounts are atrocious lies "put forth by the *pet* children of the father of lies, the choice cheats of the Universe—the Yankees!"

☞ The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have determined to extend this road, and are about making contracts for the work as far as Wheeling.

☞ Dr. Coolidge, the murderer of Matthews, who was sentenced to be hung, has had his sentence commuted, by the Governor of Maine, to imprisonment for life in the State prison, in which he is now confined at Thomaston. The story of his escape is incorrect.

Miscellaneous.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Several leading Southern and South-western journals are endeavoring to prove the policy of a change of labor in the South, and an application of a portion of the industry and capital of that section of the Union to manufactures. The New Orleans Commercial Times has given one or two powerful articles upon the subject, and other presses have responded. Why, it is asked, should so much of the cotton of the South be sent to the Northern and Eastern States, as well as to Great Britain, to be manufactured into goods of various kinds, and to the injury, indirectly at least, of the great body of Southern capitalists and citizens? Why, also, should the South buy breadstuffs from the West, to feed her working population, while, to a very considerable extent at least, she could raise these breadstuffs herself? The Times contends that there is no fair reciprocity in this trade—that the West does not take cotton in exchange for flour and pork, but exacts coin. The editor affirms that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, pay out more than two-fifths of the entire proceeds of their staple for pork, flour, lard, mules, bagging and rope—all, or the most of which, could be produced at home.

The value of the cotton crop in the States named, he estimates at $54,000,000 per annum; and the expenses at somewhat over $22,000,000. A larger portion of the surplus, he urges, goes to the West for provisions. Hence the policy of a change of labor in the South is earnestly advocated. The Nashville Banner says that the immense force now employed in the culture of cotton must be reduced—that the producer must become the consumer to a greater extent. Manufacturers must be encouraged, and a diversity of employment is essential. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser follows out the argument still further, thus:

"Massachusetts has about 800,000 inhabitants. Alabama about 700,000. The former is rich in wealth, and is looking forward to a rapidly increasing prosperity. The latter is rich in productive labor, rich in virgin soil, and can see no clear vision of prosperity ahead. Why is this? Alabama has at least 300,000 producers. Massachusetts has not a much greater number. The true reason is, that the people of Massachusetts (we mean the great body of the people) *produce everything they consume, except, perhaps cotton,* sugar and coffee; the people of Alabama *buy* from other States everything they consume. The product of labor is in the one case retained *at home*—in the other *sent abroad*. A Massachusetts village presents a lively scene of activity. The men, and the women, too, are as busy as bees. Trades of all kinds are followed; and by their skill and industry there is added to the whole value of the raw materials produced mainly by the farmer from 50 to 300 per cent. value. Iron ore, cotton, flax, hemp, wool, hides, and innumerable other raw materials, are converted into merchantable goods. The aggregate wealth of the country is thus advanced by every man's becoming a producer. In our Southern villages there is little known of artisan skill. 'Tis true, we have mechanics engaged in their respective callings; but they are not encouraged, and they have not the facilities of Northern mechanics for labor, *because they are not encouraged*. Hence we have among us a sickly system of mechanical industry. This can be corrected by our own people. If they will encourage home labor they will bring it among them. Until this done, the advantages of mechanical labor will be unknown among us."

The Natchez Courier also says:

"One thing is positively clear; the cotton growing States must possess themselves of a portion of the profits attendant upon the fabrication of their great staple into the various descriptions of cloth, before they can flourish as the God of Nature intended them to flourish. They must awake to their true interests, and vie with their Northern brethren in enterprise and energy, before they can hope to receive remunerating prices for their labor. If vast fortunes can be made in the manufacture of cotton, two or five thousand miles from the States in which it is grown, how profitable will it become when carried on in the very midst of the cotton fields? But we have sufficiently adverted to this portion of the subject in former numbers, and will dismiss it, hoping that the price of cotton will not have to depreciate further, before our planters will awake to the overwhelming importance of Home Manufactures."

The reader will perceive that this movement is one of no little interest and importance. It is rapidly acquiring strength in the South and South West, and promises, before long, to become the leading topic of the day.

As having a decided bearing upon the case, we may state that according to the best information at our command, the aggregate values of the crops and manufactures of the Eastern and Middle States, in 1846, were as follows:

Crops,	$215,300,000
Manufactures,	353,000,000

In the Southern and Western States, the aggregates were as follows:

Crops,	$336,000,000
Manufactures,	91,100,000

In the Eastern and Middle States, the excess of goods over crops amounted to $36,700,000—while in the Southern and Western, the crops exceeded the manufactures, to the enormous amount of $244,900,000.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

A DIALOGUE,

BETWEEN BRANDY AND THE CHOLERA.

Brandy—Tell me, dread plague, why goest thou forth,
Spreading dismay and death
From East to West, from South to North,
With pestilential breath?

Cholera—Fool, poisonous drug! charge me no more
With crimes of such excess;
My victims number many a score,
But thine are numberless.

Brandy—That is not true, for I have sure
Been often instrumental,
With pepper, to effect a cure;
I also am preventive.

Cholera—Ah, Brandy, thy untimely birth
Has caused perpetual tears,
While I have coursed around the earth
But twice in sixteen years.
The rich, the poor, the young, the old,
Are crushed by thee each day,
While death and evil manifold,
Are strewed in thy pathway.
Ah! many a widow thou hast made,
And many an orphan pair—
On many a home hast cast a shade
Of darkness and despair.
So, Brandy, say no more to me
Of Pestilential breath;
Awhile, and I will leave to thee
To do the work of death.

The Value of Steam Power.—Suppose for a moment that the power of steam was wrested from our service—the labored breathings, the shrill whistle heard no more—the factory latent instinct with life, a deserted ruin—the gigantic ocean steamers, floating a crippled hulk upon the deep—on our mighty rivers no longer seen their floating palaces, nor our mountain solitudes started with the impatient neighings of the iron horse—the printing press thrown back a century, no longer giving forth its hourly thousands, and necessary intellectual food of our reading millions. What would we be—and where?

A True Distinction.—"Do you not know," asked one of the great Socialist luminaries of the day, of a clergyman,—"do you not know that the Saviour himself was a communist like us?" "Like you? Not at all!" was the reply; "His system consisted in *giving* all, and yours in *taking* all."

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A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

Tunbridge, Orange County, Vermont, November 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I hereby certify that one year ago last June, I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with a lame side and stomach, and was not free from a cough during that summer. In December following, my cough increased to an alarming extent, so that during that winter I lost about thirty five pounds of flesh, and physicians with whom I advised could give me no relief. It was thought by all that I should never recover. As my good fortune would have it, in March following, after suffering exceedingly through the winter, I heard of the benefit of CHERRY, by way of a friend, who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article, and was induced by him to make a trial of it myself, and no words can express my obligations to that friend for thus recommending this article to me, and of the article itself. In a moment be d'd, for I had not taken up one bottle before I was completely cured, and from that day to this have not been troubled with a cough. I can cheerfully recommend it to all, as being a remedy of great value, hoping others may be induced to try it, and thus become convinced of its merits, and perhaps saved from the fatal grasp of Consumption.

FREEMAN NOYES.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Caution.—The *original and only genuine* Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry was introduced in the year 1838. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption in its incipient stages than any other medicine. In consequence of its unbounded popularity this article has been extensively *counterfeited*. Remember, *the original and only genuine article* always bears the written signature of I. Butts on the outside wrapper. Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia. Now prepared and sold wholesale and retail only by Seth W. Fowle, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents, Chas Shaffer, 215 Market st., Fredk. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., 304 North Second street, Philadelphia.

And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 6th to the 13th February.

February 6, received from

R. Ashhurst	$7 00	G. W. Green	3 00
G. A. Binder	2 50	S. F. Lyndall	10 00
R. Haines	1 00	J. W. Kaea	3 00
G. L. Lowry	2 00	C. F. Ulrich	3 00
R. Updegraff	5 00	J. W. Lotten	2 00
W. C. Taylor	20 10	F. F. Stewart	3 00
J. A. Hutchinson	10 00	Miss R. Morris	2 00
N. G. Darnall	10 00	F. Leech	2 00
S. Bassett	5 00	H. M. Shattuck	2 00
R. H. Clay	1 00	J. L. Boulden	2 00
J. K. Briggs	20 00	G. M. Philips	2 00
E. G. Wilson	5 00	J. H. Barney & Co.	4 00
H. Cleveland	2 00	Mrs. E. Brown	1 00
T. H. Holt	5 00	D. C. Haines & Co.	15 00
P. N. Booker	10 00	L. H. Shourds & Co.	10 00

February 7.

Mrs. N. J. Damer	2 00	J. Dowler	10 00
Dr. M. Rowan	3 00	J. Carothers	6 00
E. Eveland	1 00	J. McDowell	2 50
T. Lewe	20 00	Mrs. E. S. Morse	2 00
S. S. Broaddus	6 00	Miss M. T. White	2 00
J. Wood	5 00	P. W. Rulon & Co.	10 00
A. Allen	10 00	D. H. Gove & Co.	10 00
J. White	170 00	S. R. Church & Co.	15 00
A. S. Johnson	5 00	N. & W. Platt	5 00
A. Yates	5 00	S. C. & O. Hodge	10 00
C. G. Truax	1 25	D. W. Strother & Co.	10 00
M. Burnap	1 00		

February 8.

R. H. Gager	2 00	R. Galloway	20 00
S. Redecker	10 00	Capt. W. H. Hart	2 00
M. W. Yerkes	2 00	J. English	2 00
R. M. Barr	2 00	J. Cooper	2 00
H. H. Landis	2 00	Mrs. M. Keen	2 00
R. D. Duncan	5 00	T. Hunter	2 00
Mrs. S. Morgan	2 00	L. Brown	2 00
Dr. T. H. Roe	3 00	Ann Warder	5 00
J. H. Coolidge	10 00	J. Alton	2 00
W. Deming	2 00	J. J. Boswell	2 00
S. Hale	1 00	S. Hood	2 00
S. H. Whitney	5 00	W. M. Alburger	2 00
A. Steinecueck	1 00	T. Wood	2 00
Mrs. N. Reese	2 00	Mrs. C. Dixon	1 25
M. S. Borrell	1 00	Capt. J. W. Frazier	5 00
W. Priestly	1 00	K. W. Shupe & Co.	10 00
E. Mason & Co.	4 00	M. C. Worden & Co.	15 00
J. W. Buckley	1 25		

February 9.

A. H. Weatherbee	5 00	C. Olmsted	1 25
A. McCabe	1 00	C. H. Babcock	1 00
E. T. Smith	3 00	C. J. Jokuss, Jr.	20 00
C. Y. Lewis	2 00	C. S. Wheeler	1 00
H. Holcomb	5 00	E. S. Scofield	1 00
J. Colder	1 00	Dr. Wood	2 00
Mrs. J. Mitchell	2 00	J. Munroe & Co.	15 00
J. F. Fitz	2 00	J. A. Hill	2 00
E. K. Seead	1 00	M. M. Sawyer	2 00
Mrs. C. M. Morton	2 00	W. N. Moore & Co.	4 00
W. A. Dickenson	5 00	Miss C. B. Fort	1 00
C. C. Weeks	3 00	S. P. Hills	2 00
J. P. G. Finkel	1 00	G. Ingham	2 00
E. T. Richardson	3 00	F. Jones, Esq.	20 00
J. C. Trakes	2 00	Mrs. C. K. L. wis	3 00
A. Robbins	4 00	T. B. Felton & Co.	10 00
D. McNaughton	20 00	N. W. Jordan & Co.	15 00

February 10.

R. Ash	2 00	V. Johnson	5 00
S. Eastburn	2 00	R. Pierce	20 00
G. H. P. Stom	5 75	J. J. Adam	5 00
Zieber & Co.	7 50	A. Jacob	2 00
G. Bird & Co.	5 00	E. P. Jacob	2 00
J. Hargnett	10 00	S. Molony	5 00
T. Reynolds	10 00	H. C. Dunlap	4 00
R. Morris & Co.	2 50	R. H. Wood	2 00
J. A. Breck	6 00	Dr. M. Robins	20 00
C. H. Rodgers	10 00	C. Smith	2 00
D. H. Mason	20 00	J. Drawer	2 00
W. A. Griswold	2 00	L. C. Brander & Co.	10 00
J. Blood	1 00	S. S. Hansell & Co.	15 00
J. Creasly	2 00		

February 12.

W. McKnight	2 00	L. Salisbury	2 00
A. Thomas	1 00	W. B. Miller	6 00
M. L. Todd	1 00	D. S. Boyce	2 00
K. W. Gerrish	10 00	A. P. Mcgrath	2 00
C. Dale	2 00	H. Francis	2 00
J. B. Crawford	1 00	G. W. Robbins	2 00
Dr. W. B. Smith	1 00	F. D. Spotts	3 00
Dr. P. Lenney	1 00	W. Sandage	2 00
J. Watson	3 00	A. Williamson	20 00
J. Jackson	2 00	O. P. Newcomb	21 00
T. F. Williams	2 00	H. S. Keff	1 00
K. H. Duncan	1 25	D. Fairchild	2 00
D. J. Gould	20 00	J. L. Lawson	10 00
S. Reynolds	20 00	L. Glezner	2 00
M. Kraus	10 00	K. McGinnes	10 00
F. Hal	1 00	Mrs. A. Bradwick	2 00
J. H. Champion	2 00	M. L. E. Ayres	1 00
W. A. Pierce	70 00	H. J. & J. Lewis	10 00
S. Halleck & Co.	10 00	S. C. Putnam & Co.	15 00
Mrs. S. M. Cooper	2 00		

February 13.

J. Charters	5 00	W. W. Freeborn	2 00
A. W. Penniman	5 00	J. Buyers	2 00
F. Griffin	20 00	J. H. Hughes	3 00
J. S. Wilson	10 00	J. K. Simpson	2 00
Jane Culbertson	2 00	Miss M. Mobley	2 00
F. H. Seed	2 00	W. S. McAwee	2 00
M. Tompkins	5 00	J. C. Parry	4 00
J. Dunbar & Co.	5 00	P. S. Justice	2 00
O. Miller	2 00	D. Whitney	5 00
B. J. Hughes	2 00	Miss M. C. Dean	3 00
W. A. Beard	2 00	Mr. K. R. Troth	2 00
R. K. Dickson	5 00	S. P. Dickson & Co.	10 00
J. G. Street	5 00	S. P. Hunter & Co.	15 00

ALMANAC.

Feb. 1849	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
24 Saturday,	6 34	5 26	3 16	
25 Sunday,	6 33	5 27	4 0	D. H. M.
26 Monday,	6 30	5 30	4 51	
27 Tuesday,	6 28	5 32	5 44	First 3 3 33
28 Wedn'sday,	6 27	5 33	6 39	Full 8 5 42
1 Thursday,	6 25	5 35	7 34	Last 16 1 43
2 Friday,	6 24	5 36	8 33	New 24 9 59
3 Saturday,	6 23	5 37	9 31	First 31 11 27

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Feb.	11,	26	38	40
	12,	22	32	31
	13,	19	21	30
	14,	27	32	31
	15,	17	27	23
	16,	12	24	21
	17,	12	21	24

Married,

On Sunday evening, Feb. 4th, in St. Paul's Church, Key West, Florida, by the Rev. Chas. C. Adams, Mr. Edwin Adolphus Folker, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. Charles Howe, all of that place.

On the 9th ult. by the Rev. John H Gray, Mr. B. G. Proutt, of Lycoming county, to Miss Margaret M. eldest daughter of Hon. John M. Gollaher, of Clinton county, Pa.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. N. Sayre Harris, at the Church of the Nativity, Mr. Lewis Thompson, to Miss Anna M. Snyder, both of Spring Garden.

At Burlington, N. J. on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fowles, Henry McIlvaine, to Louisa, daughter of the late Michael Nisbet.

At Prospect Hill, Del. county, Pa. on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Walker, James M. Murphy, of New York, to Mary Vanneman, daughter of John D. White, Esq. of the former place.

On the 15th ult. by Ald. W. P. Hibbard, Mr. J. B. Phillips, of Philadelphia, to Miss Anna M. Myers, of Boston, Mass.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. John L. Grant, Edward Kettor, to Miss Mary A. Hall, both of this city.

On the 3d of Sept. last, by Ald. Boileau, John J. Gray, to Emma C. Himmelwright, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 3d of Sept. last, by the Rev. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Wm. Sullivan, of Ireland, to Miss Eliza Hartman, of Spring Garden.

At St. Mary's Chapel, Baltimore, on the 13th inst. by the Very Rev. L. R. Deluol, D. D., John C. Devereux, Jr. of Ellicottville, New York, to Ellen M. daughter of the late Edward Jenkins, Esq.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sulzbacher, Mr. Emanuel Goldstein, formerly of Santa Fe, Mexico, to Miss Augusta Rosenheim, daughter of J. A. Rosenheim, of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Isaac Winner, Wm. J. Moore, M. D. of Clinton, N. J. to Miss Josephine P. R. Winner, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Winner, of Pennington, N. J.

On the 15th inst. at White Hall, High street, near Eighth, by Ald. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Ledrom, to Miss Hannah A. Green, both of Delaware county, Pa.

At Baltimore, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Killen, Nicholas D. Wheatley, to Miss Hannah Greenwood.

Died,

At Holmesburg, on the 14th inst. after a lingering illness, Edward Duffield Barrett, aged 39 years and 65 days. He leaves a wife and four children and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his loss. To know him, was to esteem him. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On the 16th inst. Thomas Pierce, aged 57 years.

On the 16th inst. Margaret, wife of Wm. Felt, aged 34 years.

On the 16th inst. Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of James and Mary A. Boden, aged 6 months.

In South Camden, N. J. on the 15th inst. John Wesley, son of U. M. and Emily Carter, aged 18 months.

On the 15th inst. John Wallace, aged 34 years.

On the 14th inst. Angeline, wife of Jonathan Davis, aged 22 years.

On the 15th inst. Jonathan Alden, of this city.

On the 15th inst. William, son of James and Catharine Dougherty, aged 3 years.

On the 14th inst. Peter McGeehan, aged 79.

On the 14th inst. Elizabeth Rivel, aged 44 years.

On the 13th inst. Margaret, daughter of Owen and Margaret Kane, aged 40 months.

On the 13th inst. Sarah Ann, daughter of David and Grace A. Davis, aged 26 years.

On the 15th inst. Wm. Millman, Jr. aged 39.

On the 17th inst. William, son of James and Isabella Smith, aged 13 months.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden, aged 71.

On the 14th inst. Samuel W., son of John T. and Mary A. Brown, aged 16 months.

On the 13th inst. Mr. Wm. Ley, aged 40 years.

On the 14th inst. Lawrence A. Devereux, aged 16.

On the 15th inst. Katharine J. Durand, wife of James S. Wallace, aged 44 years.

On the 14th inst. Edward Hitchens, son of J. M. and Sarah T. West, aged 15 months.

In Washington city, on the 11th inst. Rosina Sarbert, daughter of D. H. and Kate Davis.

At Covington, Tioga county, Pa. on the 10th inst. John Lamb, Sr. aged 77 years.

On the 26th ult. at Havre, Lt. Wm. A. Mercer, M. D. formerly of this city, aged 27 years.

At Perth Amboy, on the 13th inst. Josephine, wife of Com. Lawrence Kearney, U. S. Navy.

At Mobile, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Phebe Pollard, a native of Philadelphia, aged 76 years.

On the 14th instant, Agatha, daughter of John and Agatha Kibler, aged 18 months.

On the 12th inst. Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Levi and Sarah Fort, aged 83 years.

On the 13th inst. Samuel Jones, aged 24 years.

On the 12th inst. Mary Claypoole.

On the 13th inst. Robert G. son of Jas. and Ann Algoe, aged 36 years.

On the 13th inst. Owen Reilly, aged 7 months.

On the 18th inst. Capt. John Martin, aged 78.

In Chester, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Emeline T. Burk, daughter of Samuel Long, in her 22d year.

"Come, freely come, thou sin oppressed,
On Jesus cast thy weighty load,
In Him, thy refuge, find thy rest,
Safe in the mercy of thy God!
Thy God's thy saviour; glorious word
Oh! hear, believe, and bless the Lord."

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON, BROKER. *No. 34 South Third Street.* *Philadelphia, February 24, 1849.*

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
U. S. bank notes	13 dis
Girard do.	par
Tradesmen's bk	par
Chambersburg	½ dis
York	½ dis
Berks county	no sale
Gettysburg	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis
Lewistown	no sale
Brownsville	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Waynesburg	1½ dis
Washington	1½ dis
Erie	25 dis
Susquehanna county	2 dis
Lebanon	par
Lehigh county bk	no sale
Towanda	no sale
Honesdale	1 dis
Harrisburg	1 dis
West Branch	1½ dis
Wyoming	1½ dis
Middletown	1 dis
Northampton	no sale
Schuylkill Haven	par
Pottsville	par
Relief notes	2a2½ dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par
Plainfield	closed
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dov'r, Rahway, P'rth Amboy	½ dis
N. Hope, Del Bridge	10 dis
Yard. Del. Bridge co.	10 dis
DELAWARE.	
All solvent banks	par
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	½ dis
Mineral bank	1 dis
Salisbury	uncertain
Frederick county	½ dis
Cumberland	1 dis
Washington county	1 dis
Hagerstown	1 dis
Havre-de-Grace	1 dis
Far. and Millers bk	no sale
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW YORK.	
City banks	½ dis
Canal bk, Albany	40 dis
Tonawanda	40 dis
Oswego	30 dis
Millers', Clyde	15 dis
James bank	1 dis
Atlas bank	10a35 dis
State bk—Saugerties	1
Northern Ex. bk	1 dis
Country banks	½ dis
MAINE.	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
VERMONT.	
Bank of St. Albans	2 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
RHODE ISLAND.	
All solvent banks	½ dis
CANADA.	
Montreal	4 dis
VIRGINIA.	
Bk of Va. & branch	1 dis
Far. Bk. & branch	1
Valley Bk. & branch	do dis
Ex. Bk. & branch	do dis
Wheeling	
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
So. West. R. R.	1½ dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
GEORGIA.	
Bank of St. Mary's	1½ dis
Central Bk. of Mill.	2 dis
Georgia R. R. Co.	2 dis
Ruckersville Bkg. Co.	—
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	2 dis
Country banks	5 dis
MISSISSIPPI.	
All banks	no sale
LOUISIANA.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
FLORIDA.	
So. Life & Trust Co.	—
OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	90 dis
Com. Bk. of Scioto	15 dis
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
KENTUCKY.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
INDIANA.	
State bank	1½ dis
Small notes	2½ dis
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois	90 dis
State bank	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	—
MISSOURI.	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent banks	4½ dis
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of St. Clair	no sale
Farmers' & Mech's	5 dis
ARKANSAS.	
All banks	no sale
WISCONSIN.	
Mineral Point	—
Bank of Milwaukie	—
IOWA.	

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Patterns for Caps, Cuffs, Chemisettes, by Frost.
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☞ Specimen copies of the Magazine, to procure subscribers with, will be furnished to all who wish to engage in its circulation, if requested (post paid), at the rate of Twelve Numbers for One Dollar, or Ten Cents for single copies.

☞ AGENTS WANTED, in every Town and County throughout the Union to sell "*SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS*," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
128 Nassau Street, New York.

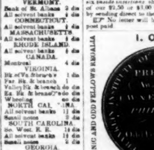
TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

. Newspapers copying this advertisement, entire, well displayed, as above, without any alteration or abridgement, (including this notice), and giving it six *inside insertions* shall receive a copy of any one of our $2.50 or $1.00 works, (*subject to their order*), by sending direct to the publisher.

☞ No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid. jan 13-eow4t

I. O. O. F.

MASONIC AND ODD FELLOWS REGALIA



FOR LODGES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

J. W. & E. D. STOKES,
Merchant Tailors and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, Manufacturers of Regalia, Robes, Costumes, &c.
No. 194 Market Street below Sixth Street.

WOULD call the attention of those purchasing Regalia to their assortment, which is large, well selected and cheap; comprising a great variety of styles and qualities adapted to every degree and position in the Order. jan6-1y

A PREMIUM OFFER!
A NEW VOLUME OF THE BEST DOLLAR MAGAZINE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE LADIES' GARLAND AND DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

ON the first of January, 1849, the Proprietor will commence a New Volume of "The Ladies' Garland," a Magazine furnished at the cheapest possible rate, but enriched with literary articles from the best writers in the country, and one which has gained a high place in the public estimation.

"THE LADIES' GARLAND AND DOLLAR MAGAZINE,"

Has now been published for one year by the present proprietor who has spared neither pains nor expense to render it worthy of patronage. His expectations have been fully realized, and the New Volume about to commence will be made, in every respect, as excellent as contributions from authors of the highest eminence, and embellishments from artists of distinguished reputations can make it.

Encouraged by the past, and looking forward to the future with cheerful confidence, the Proprietor asks a renewal and extension of popular favor for the forthcoming volume, and pledges the exercise of unremitting zeal to attach old friends to "The Garland," and add hosts of new ones to its list of patrons. The price at which it is put brings it within the reach of all, and the elevated standard of the merit of its articles, renders it, in an especial manner, a proper subject for the favor of all who desire to encourage literary excellence, and reward industrious enterprise.

Attention is invited to the subjoined rates of subscription, which exhibit advantages that can be realized no where else in the United States.

TERMS:

The terms upon which "The Ladies' Garland and Dollar Magazine" will be furnished are as follows:

1 copy,	One Dollar.	15 copies,	Nine Dollars.
4 copies,	Three Dollars.	17 "	Ten Dollars.
7 "	Five Dollars.	30 "	Fifteen Dollars.

No Subscription received for a less term than One Year.

CLUBBING.

For the convenience of those who may desire to form Clubs, we make the following propositions:

For TEN DOLLARS, Eight copies of "The Ladies' Garland" and Four copies of the Saturday Evening Post will be furnished.

For FIVE DOLLARS, we will furnish Four copies of "The Ladies' Garland" and Two copies of the Saturday Evening Post for one year.

For FIFTEEN DOLLARS, Eight copies of "The Ladies' Garland" and Seven copies of the Saturday Evening Post will be furnished, with an additional copy of each to the Postmaster or other person through whom the club may be raised and the money remitted.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, we will furnish Twelve copies of "The Ladies' Garland" and Two copies of the Saturday Evening Post, with a premium copy of each work for one year to the person raising the club and remitting the money.

For THIRTY DOLLARS, Twenty-eight copies of "The Ladies' Garland" and Eleven copies of the Saturday Evening Post will be sent, together with a premium copy of each of said publications for one year.

☞ Orders must, in all cases, be accompanied by the money.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to "The Ladies' Garland," during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December, 1849, (the copies to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions *gratuitously*, for one year after the expiration of the year for which they shall have been paid.

The Magazine will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves or to the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the case may be.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

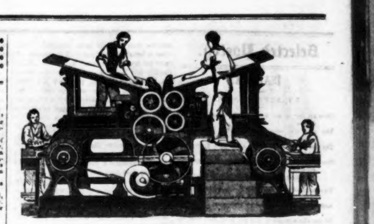
The Money for Clubs must be always sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk—(when the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.)

Address, *SAML. D. PATTERSON*,
No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

OLD FRANKLIN HALL.—We know of no better way of benefitting our numerous subscribers than by calling their attention to the CHEAP and mammoth stock of CLOTHING at No. 109 Chesnut street corner of Franklin Place. This very large stock consists of every style and quality, while the prices are far below those of any other store in the city. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. By this means they have outstripped all others in the quantity of Clothing they have sold, if you wish to purchase Clothing good and cheap, do not neglect calling at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
No. 109 Chesnut St., corner of Franklin Place.

N. B. Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will please call and examine. ap 29-1y



THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A MAMMOTH PAPER.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

☞ *This Paper contains from one-fourth to one-half more than the generality of Two Dollar City Weeklies.* ☜

TERMS.

The terms to single subscribers are $2.00 per annum, in advance; $2.50, if not paid in advance.—For $5.00 in advance, one copy will be sent 3 years.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

In order to accommodate the large number who wish to take a first class paper, but mistakingly think they cannot afford it, we continue the following low terms for Clubs—to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office:

4 COPIES,	. . . .	$5.00	"
8 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club)	$10.00	"
13 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club)	$15.00	"
20 "	(And one to Agent, or the getter up of the club)	$20.00	"

THREE COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and ONE of either Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book or Sartain's Union Magazine for SIX DOLLARS.

THREE COPIES of the Saturday Evening Post, and TWO of the Ladies Garland for FIVE DOLLARS.

A PREMIUM.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post, during the year between the 1st of November, 1848, and the 1st of November, 1849, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions *gratuitously*, for one year after the expiration of the year for which their subscriptions shall have been paid.

The papers will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves or to the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the case may be.

Salem, Ohio, took the premium last year, with only 120 subscribers.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk—(When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.) Address,

DEACON & PETERSON, NO. 66 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Editors copying the above, or who will give a fair notice of the paper, and insert our list of terms, in their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange. Such as are already entitled to an exchange for the current year, shall receive our thanks.

N. B.—Any person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter, *post paid*.

N. B.—No deviation from the regular terms will be practised. If less money is sent for a Club than we have agreed to take in our Prospectus, we *shall, in all cases, keep the money, and send only as many copies as it will pay for.*

THE BRIGHTEST GEM!
1849.

"GRAHAM'S" AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Leading Periodical in America.

THIS popular and unrivalled Magazine, under the editorial charge of G. R. GRAHAM, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER and J. BAYARD TAYLOR, will commence a New Volume with the January number, in a style of unsurpassed excellence and beauty. No specimen that has ever yet issued from the Magazine Press, will at all compare with it. WHEN ITS SIZE, THE NUMBER AND QUALITY OF ITS EMBELLISHMENTS, AND THE CHARACTER OF ITS LITERARY CONTENTS are taken into consideration, ... when we enter upon the new volume, something that all will admit to be far superior to anything they have ever had,—and, what is more, we intend that the excellence that marks our January number, shall characterise every successive number throughout the whole volume. This promise we give, and it shall be faithfully redeemed.

No one who desires to possess a perfect gem of a Periodical, should neglect subscribing for "Graham's Magazine." Public opinion long ago established it at the head of all publications of the kind in the country, and of its merge in times past won for it this honor, its

EXCELLENCE FOR THE FUTURE,

will gain for it even more emphatic praise.

The contributors to "Graham's Magazine" are among the very best authors of the age. Its editors possess experience, and a knowledge of the public taste. Its artists are eminent in their profession, and when it is remembered that the distinguished Engraver, WILLIAM E. TUCKER, is engaged exclusively for our Magazine for the coming year, it will be acknowledged that, however excellent other similar publications may be in their way, "Graham's Magazine" is destined to maintain the superior place it has so long occupied.

Now is the time to subscribe. The terms of subscription are given below. Look at them—observe the cheap rate at which this Gem of a Magazine is furnished—and mark, particularly, the PREMIUM OFFER, through the agency of which, this unrivalled publication may be had for *TWO YEARS AT LESS THAN THE COST OF A SINGLE COPY FOR A SINGLE YEAR.*

TERMS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO POSTMASTERS AND CLUBS, UNEQUALLED BY THOSE OF ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

For THREE DOLLARS, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) *One Copy of Graham for One Year*, and Mezzotint Portraits, on proof sheets, of

GEN. TAYLOR, GEN. BUTLER, GEN. SCOTT, GEN. WORTH, AND CAPT. WALKER.

These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to "Graham's Magazine." Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting Three Dollars, we will send any three of MISS PICKERING'S or MRS. GREY'S popular works, or a Magnificent Print from the burin of a celebrated English Artist.

For FIVE DOLLARS, Two Copies Yearly, and a set of the Portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For TEN DOLLARS, Five Copies Yearly, *and a Copy of the Magazine to the Postmaster or others forming the Club.*

For TWENTY DOLLARS, Eleven Copies, and a set of the Portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the Club.

For the convenience of those desiring to form Clubs in connection with other publications, we will send One copy of the Magazine and One copy of the Saturday Evening Post for FOUR DOLLARS.

One of the Magazine, and Two of the Post for FIVE DOLLARS.

Three copies of the Magazine, and Four of the Post for TEN DOLLARS.

Four copies of the Magazine, and Two of the Post for TEN DOLLARS.

Six copies of the Magazine, and Nine of the Post for TWENTY DOLLARS.

☞ Postage on all letters to be pre-paid.

A PREMIUM OFFER.

The Post Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers to "Graham's Magazine," during the year between the 1st of December, 1848, and the 1st of December, 1849, (the Magazine to be mailed to such Post Office, or to subscribers through it,) shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions *gratuitously*, for one year after the expiration of the year for which these subscriptions shall have been paid.

The Magazine will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves or to the agent through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the case may be.

Address
SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.
98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS WANTED, to Canvass for "*SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE*," and a variety of New and Popular Books, useful and ornamental.

Active, intelligent men, of good address, with a small capital of from $25 to $100, can make from $500 to $1,000 per year. The business is at once safe, honorable and profitable. References required. Address, for full particulars, (post paid.)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
128 Nassau street, New York.

☞ *MAKING UP ORDERS.* ☜

☞ BOOKSELLERS, MERCHANTS and dealers are assured that their orders, sent by mail or otherwise will be executed in the most prompt and faithful manner, and made up as satisfactorily in every respect as if they had their personal superintendence; and to complete an assortment, any article in this market will be procured, or if necessary, imported, at the lowest charge. Address as above. R. S.

☞ All Boxes, Packages, &c., are forwarded at our risk. feb 10-tfe

ROOT AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!—Silver Medal Awarded by the Franklin Institute for the Best Daguerreotypes.—Root's Gallery continues to add to its reputation, for the best and most beautiful likenesses that the bright sun has ever placed between gold and silver. The interest in these striking developments of this magical art continues to increase; and M. A. Root's rooms are daily thronged by the fashion, beauty and taste of the city. His specimens, at the Franklin Institute, elicited universal admiration, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Four Medals awarded in New York and Philadelphia.

"Unrivalled perfection."—*United States Gazette.*
"The perfection of the Art."—*Boston Star.*
"The best in every point of view."—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*
"Very beautiful."—*Boston Bee.*
"Best ever exhibited in this country."—*New York Sun.*

Instruments, and Daguerreotype Stock of every description constantly on hand, and for sale at fair prices. Instructions given in the art. For further information, address, post paid, M. A. ROOT,
a4-tf 140, Chesnut street.

T. B. PETERSON'S GREAT CHEAP BOOK, MAGAZINE, NEWSPAPER, PERIODICAL and PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT is at NO. 98 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, to which place any of the Magazines or Cheap Publications (mail or otherwise) can always be obtained, as subscribed for. Particular attention paid to doing up orders ... for the country trade.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LUMBER MEN.

TO We offer for sale our extensive Lumber Establishment, known as the Burlington Steam Saw Mills, situate on the river Delaware, in the city of Burlington, N. J.

Having conducted the business ... above establishment for the last ten years ... spared no pains nor expense to render its horse power driven ... An engine nearly new of patent ... saw, one two large upright sawmills, four circular saws, one Woodworth planing machine, one shingle machine, lathe, one tenoning machine, all ... most approved ... one fork and ... construction ... a lumber yard connected with the above ... We which we would sell with it if desired. ... opportunity such as that now offered to enter into business already established and in successful operation is seldom to be met with.

Apply to THOS. DUGDALE & SON.
... Burlington Steam Mills, 2d mo. 1849.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, ASTHMA, and all affections arising from derangement or disease of the Biliary, Digestive, Vascular, Respiratory and Nervous Systems, such as constipation, inward piles, heartburn, loss of appetite, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, swimming of the head, fullness or weight in the stomach, dimness of vision, palpitation of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation, depression of spirits, sudden flushes of heat, pain in the side or back, weakness of the limbs, cold feet, constant imaginings of evil, fever and dull pain in the head, pain and difficulty of breathing when lying upon the side, frightful dreams, sour eructations, yellowness of the skin and eyes, deficiency of perspiration, &c. can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S *CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.*

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures in this city attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH are sources of insanity—from disorder or obstruction a morbid action of the sympathetic and other nerves follows, and the functions of the brain are impaired and deranged; derangement there will also produce disease of the Heart, Skin, Lungs, and Kidneys. It is owing to the same cause that thousands die with Cholera, Bilious or Yellow Fever, and that most baneful disease, Consumption.

The Liver.—Its office is to secrete bile, and to separate all impurities from the blood. Then how necessary for the health is the proper performance of this function; if diseased it cannot purify the blood,—which, if sent to the lungs, brain, and other parts of the system in a morbid condition, will cause *Jaundice, Insanity, Consumption*, &c., &c.,—and by withholding the stimulus from the intestines, produce *Dyspepsia, Piles*, and many other complaints.

The Stomach is an important organ in the economy, as upon it you depend for the success and all the advantages to be derived from the administration of internal medicines. Its functions are of the utmost importance to every one, as it constitutes the source and fountain of life, which is—nutrition. No organ possesses such remarkable sympathies, none such remarkable power in modifying every part of the system.

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, and free from Alcoholic Stimulant, Syrup, Acids, and all Mineral and injurious ingredients, and will in every case permanently destroy costiveness, and give strength and vigor to the frame, at no time debilitating the patient, being also grateful to the most delicate stomach under any circumstances.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by using them. In fact, they are a family medicine, and can be administered with safety to a child one year old, the most delicate female, or a man of eighty.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Spirit of the Times, of June 24th, says:—"Do our good citizens, who are invalids, know the many astonishing cures that have been performed by Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters? If they do not, we recommend them to the German Medicine Store, 278 Race street; all who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, or Nervous Debility; the Doctor has cured many of our citizens, after the best physicians had failed. We have used them, and they have proved to be a medicine that every one should know of, and we cannot refrain giving our testimony in their favor, and that which gives them greater claim upon our humble effort, they are entirely vegetable."

The Philadelphia Democrat, of June 23rd, says:—"We would call the attention of the public, particularly the indisposed, to Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters. They can be had at 278 Race street. This medicine has an extraordinary virtue and efficacy, and is in great demand. We can speak from experience, that it has produced many wonderful cures."

The Daily Sun says:—"It is one of the best medicines of the age for Jaundice and Liver Complaint."

The Daily News says:—"For diseases of the Biliary, Digestive and Nervous System—it has not, we think, an equal."

Neal's Gazette says:—"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters we know to be an excellent article, fulfilling in every respect what is claimed for it by the advertiser."

For Sale Wholesale and Retail at the principal depot

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 278 Race Street, one door above Eighth, Philadelphia, and by John F. Long, Lancaster.—D. W. Gross, Harrisburg.—Wm. Troup, Pittsburg.—Jno. Rittar & Co., Reading.—J. H. Eustace & Son, Richmond, Va.—and by respectable dealers in every town in the United States. my 6-1y

OAKFORD'S UNRIVALLED STYLE OF HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.

CHARLES OAKFORD,
No. 104 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, would respectfully invite attention to his superior style of Hats for autumn, 1848; which will be found the most perfect ever before offered to the community. Its peculiar forms renders it the more desirable, as it combines all the essentials of durability and neatness, requisite in that article of dress, whilst his increased facilities in manufacturing, with all the modern improvements, enables him TO CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a better Hat.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS AND CAPS OF THE LATEST MODE.—These goods have been selected with great care, and will be found most beautiful and chaste in their styles.

LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS OF ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.—Great care has been bestowed in constructing these articles, that they may fit perfectly easy, and form a graceful appearance.

mar 4-1y CHARLES OAKFORD,
104 Chesnut street, a few doors above Third, Phila.

THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

DANIELS & SMITH, *N. W. Corner of Fifth and Arch Sts., Phila.*, keep constantly for sale one of the most extensive assortments of useful Books in the city; and they buy most of their stock at auction. They sell a great number of Books at *Half Price*, and all below the "*Regular Prices*." Our stock is composed of Old and New Books in Theology, (which department receives particular attention and embraces many rare works,) History, Biography, Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural Science, Poetry, Polite Literature, the Fine Arts, Travel, Political Science, Law, Medicine, Mathematics, (with Instruments,) &c., &c. &c. Including Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, German, Spanish and Italian Books, together with a large collection of rare and valuable books in *American History, Biography*, &c. &c. m11-ly

Small Profits and Cash Sales is our motto.

☞ Second hand Books bought and exchanged.

☞ Books imported to order from London and Paris.

Selected Poetry.

ISADORE.

BY ALFRED PIKE.

Then set last to see forever—I have lost thee, Isadore!
Thy kind will never rest upon my loyal bosom more;
Thy tender eyes will never more gaze fondly into mine,
Nor those sweet accents be lovingly and trustingly breathed to me.
Then set last to see forever, Isadore!

Then set dead and gone, dear, loving wife—thy lesson is still and cold!
And I at one stride have become most considerable old!
Of our whole world of love and song, then wast the only light,
A star, whose coming left behind, ah! me, how dark the night!

The trees and flowers we planted, here, I and with rainbow hues,
And yet they droop and fade away, as do' they wound sin;
They cannot live without those eyes, to glad them with their light;
Since thy hands ceased to train them, love, they may not grow aright.

Our little ones inquire of me where is their mother dear?
What answer can I make to them, except with tears and fear?
For if I say to Heaven—does the poor things wish to know?—
How is it, and where, and when their mother will return?

Our happy home has now become a lonely, silent place;
Like flowers without its stars, it is without thy kind and face.
Our little ones are still and sad—since love from me was lost I,
Since their mother's spirit, which I see, is fled from my sight.

Their merry laugh is heard no more—they neither sing nor play;
But wander round the little ghosts, the long, long day.
The spider weaves its web across the window at her will,
The flowers I gathered for them last are on the mantel still.

My footsteps through the rooms resound all sadly and forlorn;
The garden gate shines dreamingly upon the unswept floor;
The mocking-bird still sits and sings a melancholy strain,
And still pours in like a heavy cloud that's overflowed with rain.

Alas! how changed is all, dear wife, from that sweet eve we sing,
When first thy love for me was told, and thou didst to me cling!
Thy sweet eyes radiant through their tears, and pouring out as they spoke
In that old arbor, dear, beneath the rose-arching vine.

The moonlight mingled through the vines, and fell upon thy face,
Which then did lovingly mirror with pure and true-felt grace.
The sentiment became memorized through the dark cloud of thy hair,
As thou a sleeping infant thou didst lean upon me there.

The love and faith though plighted then, with smiles and words of joy,
Were never broken, sweetest one, while thou didst live with me;
Nor angry word, nor angry look, then ever grieve thee sore—
But loved and trusted evermore, as I did worship thee.

Then want my nurse in sickness, and my confidence in health;
Counsel in sorrow, when our love was all our wealth;
The wealth of seems accounted not, love, in such do we,
As Heaven's love, which cannot be
Broken nor by decay consume the kindred and
Then set gone forth—
Never, I have lost thee, love!
At a time—
To children, by Heaven and
Not wound pray to God most earnestly—for our
And be joined to thee in heaven, love!

Life in the Unist

THE METHODIST PREACHER;

OR,

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

In the Life of an Itinerant.

(CONTINUED.)

[A small pamphlet, with the above title, appeared on this city some time ago. Not having seen the whole circumstances, it attracted very little notice. A gentleman, however, who has since seen it, and is in every way competent to vouch for its correctness, has purchased of the author the right to republish it, and we commence this week. We have every confidence that the following will be read with the keenest interest, and we invite the attention of a Methodist itinerant's brother, lost night's Advocate, and Journal, to one who is evidently as stranger to the subject as he is to the truthfulness of the narrative.—*Kentucky Free Lance.*]

HOME AGAIN.—During the last week of my three weeks' journey I felt anxious about my family. I had left them in a strange place, with a stranger. I knew the Lord will provide, down, and fall unwell. The circuit was a very large one, and the roads bad, and very fatiguing for my horse. I had used him very freely—he was a good one, and turns every thing to the best account. But what could the people be thinking about? Only thirty-five dollars to keep me for six months—three months before, and three months after the quarterly meeting! Do they think I can live? Suppose I had not, Providentially, had about forty dollars in my pocket, and was thirty-five dollars ahead. I was usual for a Methodist preacher? What would my poor wife and children have done? But I hadn't unhappy thoughts. *Thank God, I can usually you and about forty dollars*, and has not all things needful for his present labors.

SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING.—Money out four weeks ago. Kill at the store again. Sister E——'s row has gone dry. Hard- last any milk for children for several days. Little Mary sad, she sometimes—"Pa, I don't like this hominy—I'd rather have mush and milk. Why don't you buy a cow? You used to have a cow." It hurt me a good deal.

"I think we'd better give up our coffee, Mary," said I to wife after breakfast, as a substitute for drinking coffee ourselves, buy milk for the children."

"I'll do it," said she. It was not for herself that she said this, but for me. She knew how much I loved coffee, and how I used to miss it. Sometimes I would get a cup at a friend's house. I urged the matter. But she remained resolute. We were yet debating the question, when Sister Brown—"Oh! Mrs. Lee," she had just heard that Sister E——'s cow had gone dry, and that, and that, and that, and quarterage I had received—Conklin's gave very factioning account. Brother C——'s people very kind—always doing for people for their neglect of duties—especially in regard to their ministers' temporal wants. Offended several. Gave thirty dollars. Sister Brown Returned home much depressed in spirits.—Brother Conklin's people have a kind, and well to do class. Went for the doctor—three times. He couldn't seem very willing to come; but could not refuse. Poor preachers' families must not receive of the preacher. Some experience this thing—and feel it. Conklin's people kept me for several days, and my heart is tremble for the result. But the Lord raised her up—blessed be His name! Was called to Mr. Jones's store; had eighteen dollars left for all expenses for three months, and my wife must have more to buy a good many things absolutely necessary to house-keeping.

I talked the matter over with Mary, yesterday—which was the day after I had gotten home. Neither of us can see how are to get along. The house we looked at when we first came can be had for twenty-five dollars a year. We have determined to move to it, for we do not think it right to burden our kind master longer. We shall have to buy a bedstead, and some chairs and kitchen things. Our cowboy-ware was packed in with our bedding. So that will not have to be replaced. But we want so many things that I do not see that we will have any money left to live on after we get there. But, doubtless, the Lord will provide. He has never yet forgotten us. *I have been young, and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.*

Well! we are in our new abode, and quite *empty* fixed. Things look much more comfortable than I could have expected. And what is better, free debtors to all the society we have yet fixed by residency in it. Many frankly told Sister E——, at whose house we have been staying, just how we were situated. She at once set to work to get her friends here, and the three families joined together and raised money enough to all they could spare towards fitting out the new house. Brother —— made us a present of a cow, and the three families joined in the fence. Sister E—— has a good cow, and sweet milk that she sends. Also, she insists I shall have a pig when it grows. So, we haven't thirst of buying a new at present. That we can have just as much milk as we need, if I have just had what the cow's feed cents, and half the price of keeping her through the next winter; by which we will have just the cost of a cow, and just half the cost of keeping her! That settles the business of the cow, that has troubled my mind a great deal. I couldn't help against thinking of the thirty dollars it cost for gold tooth for Sister A——'s daughter—not, and how I had allowed myself to cover the money she then expended, that I might have milk for my tea a cow. But I have no need of one now—I am better without one, for, besides the price of the feed, I get the milk for nothing. I have not yet twice as much to keep but as it will now cost me all the milk I want. Now, I see that it is the better she would have made us, which I shall learn to buy. But we can easily do without that, if necessary. It is only a luxury.

Brother D—— came over their morning. We have been here only five days during the next week, and will bring his family over though, and break up my lot for me, and help me plant a part of it in potatoes. We had plenty of seed. His will also help me lay out a garden, and get every thing that is necessary for it into the ground. Could I ask more? May the good Lord sow many precious seeds in their stead, and water them with the dews of heavenly grace!

Two weeks have passed, and I want again into the saddle. I shall leave a wife and three children, and in the care of kind friends. That mild, gentle face, and those affectionate eyes, will be constantly before me as I pass my way to the heart. Sister E——'s eldest daughter will stay with her by my absence.

With that different feelings do I start out than on any former one! How the Lord, *oh, my God! and forget not all His benefits.* Poor doubter that I am! When I can look back over and feel his warmth, I still believe that he is in the sky. But when clouds gather about his radiant face, and hide him from my view, I tremble lest he has withdrawn from the heavens, and will never again shine brightly down upon me. I often repeat to myself—

> "Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
> But trust Him for His grace;
> Behind a frowning Providence
> He hides a smiling face.
> His purposes will ripen fast,
> Unfolding every hour;
> The bud may have a bitter taste,
> But sweet will be the flower."

and try, as I do so, to realize, in my own heart the confidence those lines so sweetly express. While I feel their inspiring influence, I think I can never again have one doubt disturbed thought. But, alas! No sooner does the sky become clouded, and the waters become troubled, then, like sinking Peter, I begin to cry out in despair. When shall I obtain the grace that will enable me to honor my Master by trusting in His sure word of promise, in sickness and in health, in prosperity or in adversity, in life or in death! For this degree of grace I daily pray.

FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING.—Some new faces have passed away, and our first quarterly meeting has been a full one. It was a joyful that it has strengthened my hands. Attendance very thin. Only two stewards present, and not ever one-third of the society represented, had little power in preaching, for the people seemed to be so much afraid of being put to the love-feast. My wife soul much refreshed. A few of the scenes were melted in tears.

Sunday-morning—Sixty-five dollars. Stewards sorry it wasn't more—but had done the best they could to make collections. The people were very poor. Some of them didn't see that much money in a whole year. Hoped I'd be able to go on among until next camp-meeting, when a better collection would no doubt be made. Got along! Oh, yes, I shall get along. Have always got along, and trust in Him who feeds the ravens. True, all the money has been gone for some time. Rewards sensi fat a week's